The Outlook

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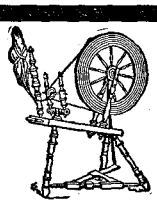

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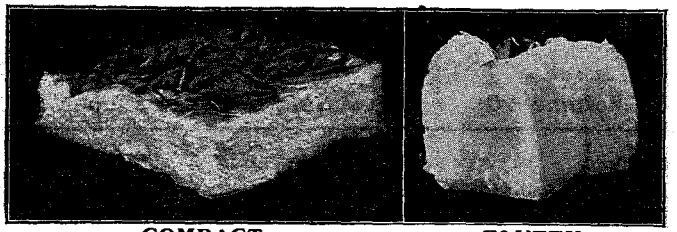

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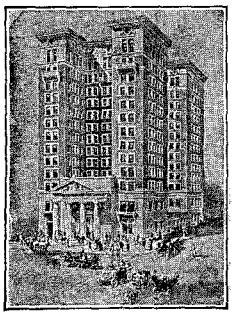

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The Outlook

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 5, 1908

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The Russian Torture Chamber

Prince Kropotkin, in a letter to the London Times July 25, 1908, reprinted in the New York Evening Post August 6, refers to a statement signed by thirty-one members of the third Duma, in which it is affirmed that from December, 1905, to June, 1906, a period of six or possibly seven months, 1,170 persons in the Lettish region were executed without trial, and a number several times larger were flogged or otherwise tortured:

> The punishments began to take, from August, 1906, the character of true inquisition tortures, which were carried on in concealment, not to inflict pain, but to obtain confessions from the arrested persons, and consequently to deliver them to the field military courts. However, it happened very often that such "confessions" could not be obtained, and then the persons arrested were simply shot, or killed with bayonets, without any semblance of trial. In such cases it was ordered to report that the prisoner was killed "while making an attempt to escape;" but even this excuse was not always resorted to; many were killed quite openly.

This statement is abundantly confirmed by an official report of similar conditions made to the second Duma, a copy of which is to be found in the State archives at Washington, the details of which are quite too dreadful for publication. And these reports cannot be discounted as newspaper exaggerations; they are official documents, and more than confirm all that The Outlook has said on this subject in times past. Scarcely less significant is the terrible indictment of the Russian Government by Count Tolstoy in his recent paper entitled "Government by Execution," reprinted in Littell's Living Age for August 8. He addresses himself directly to the Russian Government, which, so far as we have seen, has made no reply. He says that in the eighties there was only one executioner in all the Russias; now executions are perpetrated by wholesale, and the executioners are paid from fifteen rubles to fifty rubles (that is, from $7.50 to $25) a head. Hundreds, thousands of unhappy, misguided men from among the best class of Russian people are put to death—men misguided by the very people who execute them. "And not this kind of dreadful thing alone is being done, but in the same place and with the same cold-blooded cruelty all sorts of other tortures and violence are being perpetrated in prisons, fortresses, and convict settlements." The demoralizing effect of this wholesale massacre is everywhere seen. "Children play at hangings. Lads from the high schools, who are almost children, go out on expropriating expeditions, ready to kill, just as they used to go out hunting." The responsibility for these high crimes Count Tolstoy charges on the highest officials of the Government: "Like the executioner, you fear men, and fear the more the greater your responsibility for the crimes: the Public Prosecutor more than the Secretary; the President of the Court more than the Public Prosecutor; the General Governor more than the President; the President of the Court of Ministers more still, and the Czar most of all." The excuse offered for this policy is that "firm measures" are necessary to put down the revolutionaries. In fact, these barbarities promote revolution and multiply the revolutionaries.

> Your Government men call the acts of the revolutionaries "atrocities" and "great crimes," but they have done nothing and are doing nothing that you have not done, and done to an incomparably greater extent. They only do what you do. You keep spies, deceive, and spread printed lies, and so do they. . . . They are altogether your disciples; they have, as the saying is, picked up all your little dodges; they are not only your disciples, they are your products, your children. If you did not exist, neither would

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they. . . . However odious their murders may be, they are still not so coldly, systematically cruel as your Schlusselburgs, transportations, gallows, and shootings.

❀

Shall We Return the Fugitive to the Torture Chamber?

Of what advantage is it for Americans to torture their minds by dwelling on these conditions of an internecine strife in Russia which it were eulogy to call war? War is made by organized armies; on organized armies; with respect to the rights of non-combatants; with possibility of safety in surrender when further fighting is hopeless. The Russian civil war is conducted by combatants neither of whom pays any attention to the laws of so-called civilized warfare. But Americans cannot be indifferent to it nor justly remain ignorant of it, because they cannot escape a certain kind of participation in it. International relations in this twentieth century are such that no nation can righteously disregard the miseries endured or the wrongs inflicted in another nation. A significant though not widely known incident would, if generally understood, be quite enough to bring this home both to the consciousness and the conscience of the American people. Since the beginning of the year proceedings for the extradition of Jan Janoff Pouren, a Lettish peasant demanded by the Russian Government, have been dragging along before United States Commissioner Shields, sitting as an Extradition Commissioner. These have lately ended with Commissioner Shields's decision that the accused must be given up to the Czar. This blond, delicate, inoffensive-looking peasant is charged with four acts of burglary, three of arson, three murders, and two attempts at murder. As reported to us, the charges of actual murder are not sustained by the Commissioner. Sufficient evidence of the other offenses has been furnished to justify, in the judgment of the Commissioner, the apprehension and commitment of the accused for trial had the offenses been committed in New York, and such a *prima facie* case is all that is required for extradition. We have no knowledge of the facts which would justify us in criticising his decision. And yet—to return the accused to Russia appears to us somewhat analogous to the return of a negro to slavery under the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850. It was then assumed that the negro would have a trial in the State to which he was sent. It is now assumed that this peasant will have a trial in Russia. But all we know of Russia negatives this legal assumption. Executions without trial are common. Torture to coerce confessions is common. That he will have no trial and will be tortured to secure accusations against others is probable. That the depositions on which the decision here was based were obtained by torture is not improbable. That in the trial here much evidence for the defense could not be introduced without peril of implicating others whom this peasant would not implicate is certain. That the crimes charged were part of guerrilla warfare against the Russian Government can hardly be questioned. Two of the three buildings burned are said to have been inns destroyed partly because liquor-selling is a monopoly of the Russian Government, partly because drinking is promoted by the Government in order to procure betrayals. The burglaries are alleged to have been a fine lawlessly imposed on recalcitrants and lawlessly collected from them; the acts of violence, a punishment decreed against "traitors" to the cause. We are neither defending nor apologizing for arson or burglary or other acts of violence. But we read Count Tolstoy's statement: "I am a participator in these terrible deeds . . . and being conscious of this I can no longer endure it, but must free myself from this intolerable position;" and we cannot reflect upon the possible surrender of even a guilty revolutionary to a Government justly indicted for committing the same crimes "to an incomparably greater extent" without sharing with Count Tolstoy in his feeling of participation, and wishing to see America freed from so intolerable a position. The friends of Russian freedom in this country are preparing a petition to the President to interfere. This petition asserts

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that Pouren is a political refugee, that the acts alleged against him are acts incidental to political disturbances, and that the Russian Government's own statements show this; and also that the penal code under which it is proposed to prosecute him contains a section punishing "rising against the established authorities." The petitioners further point out that the depositions presented are not supported by oath, and that the interpreter who translated them from Lettish into the Russian was not sworn; and they contend that "the American people never intended that extradition should be permitted on such un-American evidence." Whether the President has any Constitutional and legal right to interfere we do not know. We hope that his legal advisers may find some ground for such interference. To return a revolutionary to Russia, whatever his offenses, is to return to his torturers a man who has been goaded by them into the crimes which he has committed.

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Baron von Sternburg

The sudden death of the German Ambassador to the United States, Baron Herman Speck von Sternburg, at Heidelburg last week, was a shock, and will be a grief, to the peoples of two countries. For not only was his accomplished work in creating a good political and commercial understanding between Germany and America real and considerable, but his personal qualities were such as to win him the sincere regard, not only of Emperor and President, but of all with whom he came into official or social relations. Baron von Sternburg had the rare dual faculty of upholding with all dignity his ambassadorial function and yet of dealing with men freely and in friendly fashion. He had been Germany's Ambassador in Washington for five years, and his appointment immediately followed distinguished services to his country in the United States relative to the Venezuelan claims. That mission, in which he acted as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, had been preceded by equally valuable negotiations with regard to the Samoan question, while as early as 1898 he had filled a minor diplomatic position at Washington. As Ambassador, therefore, he began his work with an unusually full knowledge of the people and government with whom he was to deal. The fact that he was married to an American added to his social popularity here. A strong friendship grew up between the President and the Ambassador, and they were frequently companions in horseback exercise and at tennis. Baron von Sternburg's education had been military as well as diplomatic, and he took part in the Franco-Prussian War; on this side of his life his duty also took him to Washington, where he was military attaché in 1885 and again in 1889. The Emperor was certainly right in selecting him as a man whose experience would make him likely to win American confidence and regard—and the result justified the choice. A notable instance of his influence was seen in the tariff negotiations of 1906, when he persuaded the German Government to postpone for a year the effect of its maximum and minimum regulation as regards the United States, with the result that he was able, before that time expired, to frame an agreement acceptable to both nations. Baron von Sternburg had suffered terrible pain from a trouble on the side of his head, and lately he had been assured by a famous specialist, Professor Czerny, that the malady was not cancer but lupus, and that it could be cured. It is peculiarly distressing that his death should have followed so closely after this gleam of hope, preceded, it is said, by two years of heroic martyrdom in which he refused to abandon his post of duty unless positively ordered away. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the lungs, impossible to resist in his weakened condition.

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Mr. Bryan's Trust Policy

At the ceremonies attending Mr. John W. Kern's official notification of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Bryan made a speech on the trusts. He assailed the Republican party for its indifference and ineffectiveness in dealing with the trust question. During the existence of the

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Sherman Anti-Trust Law, while the Republican party has been in control of the Government, "the trusts have grown," he declared, "in number, in strength, and in arrogance." "Most of the trusts," he further complained, "have never been disturbed, and those that have been prosecuted have not had their business seriously interrupted." He criticised Mr. Taft for failing to exhibit in his notification speech "indignation at what the trusts have been doing" or "zeal in their prosecution." Mr. Bryan praised the statement in the Democratic platform that "a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and its specification of three remedies: first, the prohibition of the "duplication of directors among competing corporations;" second, the requirement of Federal licenses for any corporation "engaged in inter-State commerce" before it may "control as much as twenty-five per cent of the product in which it deals," and the prohibition of the control of more than fifty per cent of any product by any such corporation; and, third, the requirement that every licensed corporation must sell its product "in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation." No one can object to the first remedy, Mr. Bryan said, "unless he is in sympathy with the trusts, rather than with the people who are victimized by the trusts." The second remedy, Mr. Bryan argued, would permit regulation by the States, and would not affect the ninety-nine per cent of corporations which do not control a quarter of the products in which they deal. To Mr. Taft's accusation that the third remedy for trusts by governmental regulation of prices is Socialistic, Mr. Bryan replied that it is called Socialistic only because it would be effective in preventing the crushing out of competitors. Under the law he advocates, a corporation controlling seventy-five per cent of a certain product would first have to take out a license, dispose of a third of its plants to independent producers, and then would have to sell its products uniformly throughout the country. This, according to Mr. Bryan, would benefit everybody but those who draw dividends, and these, being "trust magnates," deserve no benefit. The Democratic party, so far from being Socialistic, said Mr. Bryan, is in fact the only great party which is seeking to restore competition.

❀

Extermination vs. Regulation

In this speech Mr. Bryan comes out strongly and openly once more in favor of a policy of extirpation—or "extermination"—to adopt the word he uses in this speech. He would exterminate not merely all monopolies, but such industrial organization as, by his own description, approaches monopoly more than half-way. How this policy can be confused with the policy of regulation undertaken by the Administration of President Roosevelt and indorsed by Mr. Taft we cannot understand. In a former era, the development of machinery was accompanied with certain great evils. Then there were some who fought against machinery and wanted to restore hand work; but it was others who, by securing laws to regulate the use of machinery, proved to be the effective leaders in the cure of the evils. In the present era, industrial development is marked by commercial organization which tends to replace competition with co-operation, and this phase of development has its attendant evils. The Democratic party, under the leadership of Mr. Bryan, would cure the evils by withstanding the tendency toward co-operation and by attempting to restore competition. The Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, has undertaken, and under the leadership of Mr. Taft offers to continue, the plan of making the Government strong enough to control the commercial organizations that are co-operative rather than competitive, and compel them to serve the public welfare. Mr. Bryan does not make it very clear how his proposed law would work. When he speaks of fifty per cent of the total product, what does he include in the product? For years the telephone was a patented article. Would a firm entitled to the exclusive right of manufacturing telephones be a violator of the principle? or would it escape on

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the ground that it was, in competition with the telegraph? If it would not escape, what would be done with the patent laws? How is the percentage of total product to be computed? Mr. Bryan declares, "When a corporation controls fifty per cent of the total product, it supplies forty millions of people with that product." Evidently he uses the word product in a sense in which it was never used before. It cannot apply to ships or to harvesters or to balloons. To what does he mean to apply it? These questions rise at once in regard to the application of the remedies to actual conditions. The three remedies which Mr. Bryan has specified seem to need further specification. The issue in principle, however, between what may be called the Bryan and the Roosevelt policies is clear. Those who would exterminate the trusts and restore competition will approve of Mr. Bryan; those who would regulate and control the trusts so that they may be of real service to the whole people through developing methods of equitable co-operation will approve of Mr. Taft.

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Mr. Kern's Position

In his speech of acceptance, which was, of course, overshadowed by Mr. Bryan's address, Mr. Kern declared that, in spite of Mr. Sherman's assertion, the question, "Shall the people rule?" expresses a real issue. The Speaker of the House and the Committee on Rules, he declared, represented a power, in the interest of monopoly, which has thwarted "the will of the press, the people, and the President." He asserted that in the Republican party there was a power which had defied the President, killed or crippled nearly all his proposed reform legislation, and now was in "full command of the party organization." He put himself strongly on record against any tariff tax levied in excess of the needs of the Government, and attacked the "beneficiaries of legislation" who, "allied as they are with the dominant forces of the Republican party, are giving generous support to the Republican National ticket." He indorsed the Democratic trust plank specifically, and all the other planks in general. Beginning his speech with praise of Mr. Bryan, he closed it with renewed praise, and with prediction of an unpurchased Democratic victory. Up to the time of his nomination Mr. Kern was not known throughout the Nation. This, his first political speech since he was nominated, introduces him to the voters as a stanch believer in Mr. Bryan and his political doctrines.

❀

Governor Hughes's Renomination

It now seems probable that the name of Governor Hughes will be submitted to the Republican Convention in Saratoga for renomination with the approval of the majority of the so-called Republican leaders in the State. If the newspapers are to be trusted, these leaders have been taking counsel with the President, and in assenting to Mr. Hughes's renomination are following his advice. In our judgment, the failure to renominate Mr. Hughes would not only be injurious to the Republican party in New York State and in the Middle West, but, what is far more important, would be injurious to the cause of honest government and popular rights. It is true that all the opposition to Mr. Hughes does not come from those who are opposed to honest government and popular rights. His aggressive honesty, while it has made him enemies in certain quarters, which may lessen his availability as a candidate, ought to count for him rather than against him. His effective advocacy of government control of public utilities corporations will cost him the financial support which some of those corporations have hitherto given to Republican candidates, but this is also an item in his favor. But there are other elements of opposition to Mr. Hughes than these. If most politicians have too little independence, Mr. Hughes has too much. He fails to understand one of the essential qualities of a political leader in a democratic community, namely, capacity for cordial co-operation with others with whom he may not be in full agreement. Men who are sincerely desirous of securing the best interests of the State

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and of the people, but who have done their work within the organization and by methods different from those of Mr. Hughes, have been not unnaturally alienated by his political course in practically ignoring if not politically ostracizing them. Some of them have come, though we think erroneously, to regard his independence as indicating a selfish absorption in his own interests and a selfish indifference to those of his colleagues. His refusal to give advice when it has been asked, his refusal to accept advice when it has been offered, have needlessly alienated good men whose co-operation a man of different temperament might have secured. But the Republican organization has estopped itself from declaring that Mr. Hughes cannot carry the State by officially presenting him before the National Convention as the State's candidate for the Presidency. In the State at large, and still more throughout the United States, the present opposition to him will not be and cannot be credited to his supposed unavailability; it will be generally credited to the desire of special interests—those of the race-track and those of the favored corporations—to down the man who has stood for the popular welfare. In the Middle West last spring the only candidate whose name was in evidence, outside of political circles, as a rival to Mr. Taft was Mr. Hughes, who was popular chiefly because of his fight against corruption in insurance companies and his influence in securing the Public Utilities Commissions. If he were laid aside this fall by the State Convention, the fact would be largely, though erroneously, charged to Mr. Sherman's influence, and so would react against the National ticket. He is regarded, and with good reason, by the general public as an example of that kind of rugged honesty which made Grover Cleveland popular, and that kind of devotion to government of the people and for the people against special interests which has made Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt popular; and his nomination, however those who are inside may regard it, will be regarded in the community at large as an indorsement of these two sterling qualities and as a commitment of the Republican party in New York State to that spirit and that purpose to which it has committed itself in the Nation by the nomination of Mr. Taft.

❀

The Charges Against District Attorney Jerome

William Travers Jerome, the District Attorney of New York County, is one of the National figures of the day. His brilliant and successful campaigns for election on a platform which consisted of two planks, namely, defiance of corrupt political bosses and denunciation of the partnership between city officials and panderers to profitable vice, won for him the regard and respect of thousands of supporters of good government in every State of the Union. Mr. Jerome's friends were therefore particularly shocked and disturbed when, last April, formal charges were presented to Governor Hughes by a committee, asking for his removal on the ground of alleged gross misconduct of his office. While there were some allegations in the elaborate bill of complaint of a purely personal character, the chief burden of the charges was that Mr. Jerome had failed to prosecute certain wealthy and influential individuals whose names were connected with the street railway and insurance corporation scandals in New York. The perfectly clear if not explicit intimation was that Mr. Jerome had succumbed to the corrupt influences of powerful corporations, and, for social or political or pecuniary reasons, was protecting rich criminals instead of prosecuting them. This charge is a terribly serious one to bring against any prosecuting attorney, but it was especially serious in the case of Mr. Jerome, who had pre-eminently stood for the doctrine that justice should be administered by the government equally for the poor and the rich, and who had so effectively denounced the corruption and civic diseases which spring from the perversion of justice by the use of money. The charges were referred by Governor Hughes to the Hon. Richard L. Hand, of Elizabethtown, New York, for an investigation and a report. Commissioner Hand's report has just been made

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public, and is a full and thoroughly satisfactory exoneration of the District Attorney. In considering the charges the Commissioner has examined over forty witnesses as well as various exhibits and books, papers and records connected with the administration of the District Attorney's office. Commissioner Hand recommends the dismissal of the charges, and says: "My conviction upon the whole case is that the respondent [Mr. Jerome] has been shown to have discharged the onerous duties of his office with zeal and ability, having the public good as his motive, and that no incapacity, indifference, or neglect of duty has been shown in any case." On the other hand, as to the promoters of the charges Mr. Hand says: "What information this committee may claim to have as to the conduct of the District Attorney, upon whom they have assumed to make these various charges of improper motive, abject veneration of mere money and the possession of money, neglect of duty, official misconduct, conspiring with criminals, throttling prosecutions, and defeating justice, we can only infer from the fact that its Chairman and Secretary concede their utter ignorance and seemed to have signed such charges as the counsel saw fit to prepare without real knowledge even of the content of such charges, and in absolute ignorance as to their truth or falsehood, and the counsel himself is forced to admit that he had no greater knowledge or information than they." Although thus completely and honorably cleared from the charges of malfeasance in office, there are certain personal criticisms of Mr. Jerome brought out in the report which those who are his best friends believe to be just and accurate, and they hope he will take them to heart and profit by them. These criticisms are expressed in the following words of Mr. Hand's report: "It seems probable to me that the temperamental qualities of Mr. Jerome have tended to bring upon him this situation in some degree. A certain self-confidence and contempt of the opinion of other men, a certain rashness of expression to the verge of recklessness, a certain delight in the exercise of his acuteness of mind and vigor of expression, and a certain impatience of criticism, have combined, I think, to make men far more eager to attack him than they otherwise would have been." St. Paul once said, "Be not deceived: evil communications corrupt good manners." Good manners are too often thought of as being merely concerned with superficial polish. This is a mistake. Good manners are an essential and fundamental quality of fine character. It is not criminal for the District Attorney of New York to shake dice for drinks in a public restaurant, but it is not good manners; it is not criminal for the District Attorney to use violent expletives in the ordinary transaction of the business of his office, but it is not good manners. If Commissioner Hand's report influences the District Attorney to modify his manners in some respects, it will add not a little to the efficiency of a public officer whom the city eagerly desires to respect and admire.

❀

Transfers and the Public

During the past few years, while the Metropolitan street railway system has been gliding more swiftly than smoothly toward ruin, the only redeeming feature of the situation for the people of New York has been the universal transfer system. By clever use of the transfer privilege one could make almost endless journeys within the city limits, provided one general direction was maintained. Use has been made of transfers daily by a considerable proportion of the travelers on the surface lines. The system has afforded invaluable convenience in a situation where convenience was at a premium, and discomfort and inconvenience the ruling order. At the same time it should be said that the apologists for the Metropolitan management attribute the system's bankruptcy in large part to the great increase in the number of transfer passengers. However far universal transfers may have been a cause of the Metropolitan's collapse, one important result of the bankruptcy has been the extensive curtailment of transfer privileges. The separation of the Third Avenue lines from the lines of the Met-

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ropolitan system and their placing under different receivers cut out nearly fifty transfer points. Now, by a recent action of the court, at over thirty-five other points where transfers were formerly given the privilege has been withdrawn. After several months of experience the Metropolitan receivers found that the Belt Lines and the Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown Lines, which were owned by the same company and leased by the Metropolitan, were not making enough money to pay the guaranteed dividend of nine per cent which was the consideration of the lease. They applied to the court for permission to cancel the lease, which was granted. The original company took up the operation of the lines, but the transfer arrangements with other Metropolitan lines came to an end. The Fifty-ninth Street line is an important link between the northern and southern ends of Manhattan Island, and was extensively used by workers living on the upper East or West Side and working on the opposite side below Fifty-ninth Street. Since transfers have been eliminated, instead of a five-cent fare, they have had to pay fifteen cents or walk across town and pay ten cents. The inconvenience has been great, and, in the judgment of the Public Service Commission, the public interest demands that it be eliminated. On August 14 the Commission ordered the two railway companies to establish within ten days a joint rate of fare for a continuous passage over their combined lines, or, in other words, to name a fare for which they would issue transfers as of old. But the ten days passed, and no joint fare was established. In fact, it appears that no real attempt was made by the Metropolitan receivers and the Belt Line officials to agree on a joint rate and its division between them. The companies having refused to comply with the order of the Commission, that body can now decree a joint rate, and, if it is not adopted, fine the railways five thousand dollars a day for failure to obey the order. This is doubtless what will happen, and what the railways want to happen. The result will be to bring the whole question before the courts, and decide not only the minor transfer matter but the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission and the constitutionality of the law which created it.

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Transfers and the Railways

As has been already said, defenders of the Metropolitan management contend that the universal transfer system has been the real cause of the system's collapse. The report of the receivers of the Metropolitan, covering the first nine months of their receivership, is pointed to as evidence of this fact. In their statement the receivers reported gross earnings of eleven and a half million dollars and operating expenses of nine and a quarter million dollars, leaving a net income of less than three million dollars. From this amount must be deducted certain other items—for taxes, rent of leased lines, interest, and claims —amounting to nearly four million dollars. The total resulting deficit for the nine months amounted to $1,392,000. In addition to this actual deficit, the Metropolitan has defaulted on the payment of interest on mortgages and rentals on certain leased lines to the sum of nearly eight million dollars. The Metropolitan system is certainly in a bad way, and it is perhaps natural that its friends should seek to make universal transfers the scapegoat for its misfortune. But before we accept too completely the conclusion that the New York City surface lines cannot be run at a profit unless transfers are considerably curtailed, there are several points in the statement of the receivers which may well be considered. Their report of operating expenses includes nearly three million dollars for maintenance of way, structures, and equipment. It is notorious that the physical condition of the system when the receivers took hold of it was abominable, and it becomes evident that this item for "maintenance" is considerably larger than it would have any reason to be under normal conditions. The receivers' statement contains also items of over a million dollars for injuries and damages. But it is claimed by disinterested experts that this item could be largely reduced by the adoption

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of certain simple safety appliances. It has been asserted in the past that the railway company carried many passengers without return, owing to the dishonesty of passengers who did not pay their fare and the dishonesty of conductors who stole a part of their receipts. But the new pay-as-you-enter cars insure the collection of all fares; no trial has been made of systems in use in other cities by which the conductor receives fares, not in his own hand and pocket, but in a mechanical contrivance which effectually prevents dishonesty. It may very well be questioned, then, whether the cash receipts of the company might not be considerably increased and its operating expenses materially diminished under enlightened businesslike management. In any case, it is hard to convince the man in the street that the New York surface lines, for which there are as many passengers as they can possibly carry, cannot be run at a profit, even with a satisfactory provision of transfers. In the meantime the situation is a great hardship upon many people, to whom the trebling of daily car-fare means serious financial trouble. Some way out must be found, even if it should involve municipal ownership and operation.

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Get-Rich-Quick Lawson

The notorious Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, has begun another campaign of advertising to promote speculation in the stock market. His past history and present reputation are of such a character that we should not have supposed it necessary to comment upon them if we had not recently received a letter from a clergyman, living in a New England town which has a special reputation for high moral and intellectual standards, asking us why Mr. Lawson should not be aided in his campaign against stock-gambling. It seems hardly credible that any man of intelligence can suppose that Mr. Lawson is engaged in an unselfish, moral, and public-spirited attempt to destroy the evils of speculation, but the letter to which we have referred is an indication that the Lawson methods are favorably misunderstood by people who ought to know them better. Thomas W. Lawson is a Boston broker who has made a fortune by what he has himself defined as stock-gambling. In his articles in Everybody's Magazine, published a year or two ago, he openly described himself as a partner and abettor of the very stock manipulators whose alleged crimes he professed to denounce. He was a partner and associate of the contemptible Addicks in the creation, exploitation, and manipulation of the Bay State Gas Company. This company, under its charter granted by the State of Delaware, has almost unlimited powers and can do anything, as one broker has expressed it, "from building a church to financing an expedition to the North Pole." Mr. Lawson has obtained control of this company, and he proposes to sell "millions upon millions" of its stock, and asserts that he will put the proceeds in the treasury of the company. Are these proceeds to be used for manufacturing and selling gas or for establishing legitimate gas companies throughout the country? No, the money is to be used by Lawson himself in stock-gambling. Of course he proposes to share the profit with the purchasers of this stock, which, by the way, he calls "National Stock," and he says, with extraordinary reliance on the credulity of that class of people who are known on State Street, Boston, and Wall Street, New York, as "lambs," "I personally guarantee that all funds will always be on hand unless lost in the stock market." The following, in his own words, are the people whom he urges to buy his "National Stock" in order that he may use the proceeds in stock-gambling: "Bankers, brokers, ministers, school-teachers, city and town officials, presidents and cashiers of national banks, presidents and treasurers of savings banks, heads of labor unions, superintendents of mines, manufactories, and other businesses, newspaper editors and reporters, weekly and monthly periodical writers, postmistresses and postmasters, and savings bank depositors." He asks these people to send him anything from one dollar to a million dollars, for which he will give them a receipt which he calls

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"National Stock," and assures them that their money will be perfectly safe "unless lost on the stock market." Is it any wonder that it has been rumored that the Federal Post-Office Department proposes to take steps to exclude business of this kind from the United States mail? Any man or woman who intrusts money to Lawson in response to his extravagant and bombastic advertising has absolutely no guarantee of its safety except Lawson's own personal statement that it will be safe "if he does not lose it in the stock market," and his equally frank statement that the money is not to be used in legitimate industry or investments, but in the rankest and most extravagant kind of stock-gambling. In our judgment, the average curbstone broker and bucket-shop operator is a model of fiduciary responsibility in comparison with such a reckless schemer as Lawson's own written words describe him to be.

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Negro Self-Help

Two meetings recently held in the interest of American negroes contribute largely to the record of the progress made by the race. In Baltimore, from the 20th to the 21st of August, gathered representatives of more than four hundred local and six State organizations, constituting the National Negro Business League. Each year the League holds a meeting which is characterized chiefly by personal testimony from its members concerning their achievements. For example, this year a negro truck farmer from Florida, one of the pioneer melon-growers of his region, told how he started by renting a farm of three acres, and developed his business until now he owns more than six hundred acres of land. When he was asked from the floor whether he employed white or colored labor, he answered, "Well, I mix 'em." A negro undertaker told how he started by making a hearse and coffins. Now he owns four hearses, eighteen horses, twelve hacks, fourteen landaus, and two cemeteries. When Dr. Booker T. Washington, who presided at the meeting, asked him why he had two cemeteries, he explained that the owner of the white cemetery charged so much for graves that he had to buy a graveyard; and that later the white cemetery was offered to him at an attractive figure; and he added, "And I bought it, so that now I have no competition." It was another undertaker who reported that he had "departed quite a few of 'em." The League was founded nine years ago under the leadership of Dr. Washington, and its influence in the encouragement of thrift and self-respect is recognized wherever the organization is known. The city of Baltimore honored the League and distinguished itself by officially decorating Druid Hill Avenue with electric lights. The City Council, besides appropriating money for this purpose, granted the use of one of the city boats for an excursion of visiting members of the League. It is in Baltimore, by the way, that is to be found, on the whole, the best-environed negro community in the United States. On Druid Hill Avenue are the houses of the more successful negroes, and the houses of the less successful are on the tributary streets and avenues. This negro community has within the past year suppressed thirteen of the forty-two saloons of the neighborhood, and has thus raised its own moral tone. In doing that, the negroes secured the help of the white citizens by, first, a careful study of conditions, and, second, a presentation of facts by charts and plans, based on the records of the police and health departments. This action on the part of the negro leaders in this community explains in large measure the attitude of the City Council in its welcome to the League.

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The Clifton Conference

The other meeting was that of the Clifton Conference, so called because it was held in the home of Mr. W. W. Hartshorn, at Clifton, Massachusetts. Gathered there from the 18th to the 20th of August were the presidents of thirty-four institutions for the education of negroes, besides representatives of missionary organizations, officials of the International Sunday-School Association, church leaders, and business and professional men. Among the conferees

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were both Southerners and Northerners, both negro and white. The President of the Conference is a well-known Baptist clergyman of Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. John E. White. Another member of the Conference was Bishop Wesley J. Gaines, who was born a slave. Side by side in the Conference were General Robert D. Johnston, once owner of slaves and officer of the Confederate army, and Major-General O. O. Howard, distinguished as an anti-slavery man and a Union officer in the war. Institutions so widely different in character as Atlanta University and Tuskegee Institute were represented. The purpose of the Conference was two-fold: first, to discover the present moral and religious condition of the negro race; and, second, to discuss the practicability of the International Sunday-School Association's furnishing to Southern educational institutions for negroes leaders to promote Sunday-schools in negro churches. In brief, consideration of the general object of the moral and religious elevation of the race was accompanied with the consideration of a specific plan. Members of the Conference found encouragement not only in what was said and what was undertaken, but in the very fact of the gathering itself. These two meetings, that of the Business League and that of the Conference, represent the two sides of all human progress, neither of which should ever be forgotten: on the one side, "if any will not work, neither let him eat;" on the other side, "the things that are not seen are eternal."

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Political Agitation in Iceland

The present constitution of Iceland dates from 1874. It was rather grudgingly granted, and proved far from satisfactory to the Icelanders. Amendments were adopted which secured modified home rule, but even these concessions could no longer satisfy, and an agitation has been going on steadily for severance, as complete as possible, of the political bonds which tie the island to Denmark. This led, about a year ago, to the appointment of a joint Icelandic and Danish Commission to draft a new act of union. The Commission finished its work last May, and majority and minority reports were submitted. The minority declare that "Iceland is a free and sovereign State," enjoying full home rule, and in every respect the political equal of Denmark, a common king being their only bond of union. The majority, on the other hand, express the relation by enacting that Iceland is a "free and independent country, inalienable, and united to Denmark by a common king . . . together with Denmark constituting a government, the united Danish realm." This radical difference is made further apparent when the minority call for "international recognition of the neutrality of the Icelandic State," prohibit military activity on the island unless approved by the Government of Iceland, leave the flag question an open one, reserve to Iceland the right to provide for inspection of its marine fisheries, and take exception to that portion of the majority report which would leave permanently in Danish hands the management of foreign affairs and the national defense. Danish interest in Icelandic affairs, always somewhat languid and supercilious, has been considerably aroused by the bold expression of these views, and still more by the advanced ground taken by the Icelanders themselves in discussing their future relations to Denmark. That the majority report will be approved by the Althing (the Icelandic legislature) seems out of the question. Public discussion discloses a strong desire in Iceland for absolute independence under a republican form of government, the only other alternative being a union with Denmark on the basis of the principles enunciated in the minority report. The final outcome of the agitation is likely to be favorable to the Icelanders. Denmark has nothing to gain, except on purely sentimental grounds, by continued opposition to the Icelandic demands. Neither commercially nor in any other respect does she enjoy important advantages from her present relations to Iceland which she would not continue to enjoy were Iceland to become even an absolutely independent state. Her national defense is in no wise affected, except beneficially, by removing the necessity of military operations far from

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home. The agitation in Iceland is entirely peaceable in methods and aims. There is no disposition to force an issue by violence of any kind. There is some talk of the agitation for a republic being aided and abetted by Norway, and considerable irritation has cropped out in Denmark on that account. But the support is not likely to go beyond expressions of sympathy on the part of newspapers and individuals—a sympathy, by the way, which is natural enough, considering the former relations of Norway to Iceland, and the fact that republicans in Norway are not as scarce as the recent affirmation of monarchical principles would seem to indicate. The Icelanders who have become citizens of the United States are said to be practically unanimous in favor of a republic.

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Mosquitoes, Flies and Rats

The merging of the American Mosquito Extermination Society into the American Health League has a twofold significance. It points the moral of effective combination, and it indicates the growth of public sentiment. President Matheson, of the first-mentioned society, asserted in a letter to its members that, from a subject that was considered only fit for jest on account of the difficulty (amounting in the opinion of many to an impossibility) of dealing with it, the problem has been so far solved that no community in any civilized country fails to recognize the simple remedies that will exterminate the mosquito, with its attendant evils. The efforts of the Society in getting the subject before the public have resulted in the newspapers and magazines of the country taking it up; and "now that the medical societies and the National Drainage Association have given the subject the important place in their activities that it deserves (the latter society, at its Congress in Baltimore, November 25 and 26, made it one of the most prominent motives for drainage), it may well be asked if this Society has not fulfilled its mission and reached the point where the various members, in their individual efforts and by their influence in other organizations, cannot carry on the work and reduce by one the large number of societies and duplication of machinery already existing." The American Health League, appreciating the general and great importance of mosquito extermination, intend to advance the idea through its local advisory committees, and urge the cause through its periodical and other prints. It proposes also to work for laws in all the States similar to the one secured in New York State, and otherwise, by its extended organization and its efficient office force, crystallize public sentiment on this theme. The fight against the mosquito, which may be said to be fairly on the way, is being supplemented by the fight against the fly which has been fostered by the Merchants' Association of New York. That public-spirited body, believing that the pollution of New York Harbor is a menace to public health because of the dissemination of intestinal diseases through the agency of the common house-fly, conducted last year an investigation of the subject, and, with the aid of an expert, reached important conclusions, among them that the present method of discharging untreated sewage is one of the principal causes in the dissemination of certain diseases, and that it affords a conclusive argument for restricting, and if possible abolishing, the practice of depositing disease-laden sewage in the nearest public waters. A campaign against rats is also suggested. Dr. C. H. Merriman, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that rats annually cost the United States fifty-six million dollars, aside from the loss of life caused by the bubonic plague, which has been traced to these pests. The damage done by these rodents in markets, shops, and department stores, in the destruction of goods, when counted in the aggregate, amounts to these enormous figures. In Washington alone the damage amounts to fully two hundred thousand dollars annually. Included in these figures are fire losses directly traceable to the activities of these animals. Dr. Merriman estimates this loss to be one million dollars, but the underwriters place it at fifteen millions, about seven per cent of

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which results from the gnawing away of the insulation on electric wires. But the chief concern of the United States, a Western paper points out, as it should be of all civilized countries, lies in the fact that wherever the bubonic plague has obtained a foothold it spreads through these disseminators of disease germs, menacing human life. It is discouraging to note, however, that Government scientists have declared that the pests cannot be exterminated. It is their belief that all that science can do is to diminish their numbers, and that the best means to this end is the familiar contrivance known as the rat-trap.

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The Origin of the Roosevelt Policy

The Democratic friends of Mr. Bryan and the Republican enemies of Mr. Roosevelt have so often said that Mr. Roosevelt borrowed his policies from Mr. Bryan that they have come to believe that this is true. For the information of readers who wish to know the truth, we give here a condensed chapter of recent American history.

Something like forty years ago, Senator Booth, of California, put the railway problem in a sentence (we quote from memory): "Formerly the means of transportation were poor, but the highways were free; now the means of transportation are admirable, but the highways are private property." How to have the highways administered as private property for the public welfare is the railway problem of the United States.

At first the States took it up. State legislatures attempted to regulate railway rates. State railway commissions were appointed; some with authority, some without. One of the earliest of these commissions was that of Massachusetts in 1869. The legislation was experimental, often crude, sometimes partially effective, sometimes wholly disastrous. But the principle, legislative regulation of the public highways for the public benefit, was gradually getting itself established in the American mind, and in time this public conviction reached Congress. In 1887 the Reagan-Cullom Bill was enacted. It forbade discrimination and provided for an Inter-State Railway Commission. Mr. Reagan was a Democrat from Texas. Mr. Cullom was a Republican from Illinois. The bill was thus not sectional; it was not partisan; it was the expression of a National conviction adopted after twenty-five years of public agitation. At the time of its adoption Mr. Bryan was a young man twenty-seven years of age, practicing law in Illinois; Mr. Roosevelt, two years his senior, had just been defeated as the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty of New York City. Neither of them was a National figure; neither of them had been heard by the American people on the railway problem.

The Reagan-Cullom Bill, like all compromises, was an inadequate measure. The courts, construing it strictly, made it by their interpretations still more inadequate. The railway managers insisted on regarding the highways as private property to be operated for private profit. To give favored rates to favored shippers was the common, almost the universal, custom. The protestants were few and the protests were futile. The result was inevitable. The favored shippers crowded their unfortunate competitors to the wall. A small advantage in freights was sufficient to give its possessor a practical monopoly. The rich grew richer if the poor did not grow poorer. Multi-millionaires appeared in increasing numbers and with rapidly increasing wealth during all this period of increasing railway development under private corporate control. Wrote James Bryce in 1888: "The most remarkable phenomenon of the last twenty-five years has been the appearance not only of those few colossal millionaires who fill the public eye, but of many millionaires of the second order, men with fortunes ranging from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000." In a single graphic sentence he portrayed the social peril: "No spot in Europe conveys an equal impression of the lust of the eyes and the pride of life, of boundless wealth and a boundless desire for enjoyment, as does the Ocean Drive at Newport on

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an afternoon in August." In another equally significant sentence he indicated the political perils: "The influence of money is one of the dangers which the people have always to guard against, for it assails not merely the legislatures but the party machinery, and its methods are as momentous as they are insidious."

In his famous "cross of gold" speech before the Democratic Convention in 1896 Mr. Bryan effectively expressed the popular discontent and the popular apprehension. But his diagnosis of the cause of the plutocrats' power was the gold standard; the remedy which he prescribed was free silver. The railway problem received from him scant attention. In his letter of acceptance all that he had to say about it was the following:

> The right of the United States Government to regulate inter-State commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places, and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

This statement was entirely correct, but it was only a statement of what both parties stood for in previous legislation, in State and Nation. No emphasis was laid by Mr. Bryan upon railway rate regulation; no special measures were proposed. The country's danger, as Mr. Bryan saw it, was in the currency; the remedy for the peril was free silver. "In the presence of this overshadowing issue," said he, "differences of opinion on minor questions must be laid aside." For the three months of the Presidential campaign the country studied this problem as it had never before studied an economic problem. By a decisive vote it rejected both Mr. Bryan's diagnosis and his remedy. Four years later he sought and obtained a rehearing. He had nothing more to say on the railway problem in 1900 than in 1896. In 1896 he regarded the currency question as the paramount issue. In 1900 he declared the colonial question to be the paramount issue. "No other question," he said, "can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration." The country did not agree with him. His interpretation of the country's needs was rejected even more decisively than before.

A year later (September, 1901), by the tragic death of Mr. McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt was made President of the United States, and less than a year after his inauguration (August 23, 1902), by his famous speech at Providence, Rhode Island, noted as a home of corporations, he began his public campaign in favor of legislative control of the "great corporations commonly called trusts," and especially of those which are charged with the administration of the Nation's highways. By that campaign, continued in a series of speeches delivered in Boston, Fitchburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other cities, he focused public attention on this problem. Backed by the public opinion which he had not created, but which he had interpreted and made definite and so effective, he won from a reluctant Congress new legislation for the regulation of railway rates. Supported by officials in hearty sympathy with him, he enforced laws which had long lain as a dead letter, both against combinations in restraint of trade and against the well-nigh universal practice of giving special rates to specially favored shippers. And by this triple process—the vigorous enforcement of existing laws, the enactment of new legislation, and the arousing and focusing of public opinion—he has driven the practice of giving rebates and favored rates either out of existence or into hiding like other criminal violations of public law and disregard of public welfare.

Meanwhile occurred the Presidential election of 1904. In this election Mr. Roosevelt represented the demand for a Federal Railway Commission with power to prescribe rates; Mr. Parker represented opposition to that demand; and Mr. Bryan gave Mr. Parker his support. After his candidate was overwhelmingly defeated, Mr. Bryan left the country for a trip around the world. Returning in 1906, he found the whole country converted to the importance of making the public highways serve the public interests; the opposition was reduced to a numerically insignificant minority. Now for the first time did Mr. Bryan address himself

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seriously to the railway problem. In so doing he accepted Mr. Roosevelt's diagnosis, but not Mr. Roosevelt's proposed remedy. He tardily recognized the importance of the railway problem, but he rejected government regulation of railway rates. In lieu thereof he proposed government ownership. And he found his proposal so instantly and overwhelmingly rejected by the people that he did not think it worth his while to take a vote, even of his own party, upon the proposal.

It is evident from this history that Mr. Bryan can lay no just claim to be the originator of what is popularly known as the Roosevelt policy. He is not the author of government ownership: that is borrowed from Europe. Nor of the Railway Commission: that was adopted by Massachusetts when he was a boy nine years of age. Nor of the notion that plutocracy is one of the great perils of democracy: that was pointed out by Mr. Bryce three years before Mr. Bryan was in public life at all, and, it can hardly be necessary to say, by more than one economist and moralist long before Mr. Bryce. In 1896 Mr. Bryan thought the power of the plutocracy came from the gold standard and the remedy was free silver; in 1900 he thought the paramount issue before the American people was immediate self-government for the Filipinos before they had any preparation for self-government; in 1906 he thought the remedy for railway inequalities was government ownership.

Mr. Roosevelt was not the first to see, but he was the first to make the public see, that the paramount issue is not what Mr. Cleveland thought it to be, the tariff, nor what Mr. Bryan thought it to be in 1896, the currency, nor what Mr. Bryan declared it to be in 1900, colonial administration, but the problem how to make privately owned highways serve the public welfare; he was not the first to see, but he was the first to make the public see, that no adequate remedy for favoritism in railway administration is afforded by leaving the individual shipper to appeal to the courts, that the only remedy is to create machinery by which the great railway corporations can be controlled by a greater corporation, namely, the Government; he was not the first to see, but he was the first to make the public see, that this is primarily a Federal, not a State, problem. And by making the people see these truths Mr. Roosevelt has not created, but he has developed, focused, and made efficient, a before vague, undefined, and inefficient public sentiment in favor of a just and equal administration of the National highways as a public trust—a sentiment which, once having been aroused, fashioned, and directed to a definite end and by definite means, will never be wholly lost by the American people.

It should be added that Mr. Taft, in his Detroit speech in 1895, the year before Mr. Bryan's first candidacy, laid down the fundamental principles which are embodied in the Roosevelt policy; that he has been one of Mr. Roosevelt's trusted legal advisers; that on him Mr. Roosevelt has in no small measure depended for counsel in his endeavor to secure a railway rate regulation law that would be both Constitutional and practically efficient; that the principle that the Constitution invests complete control of inter-State commerce in the National Government has never been more clearly and vigorously stated than by Mr. Taft; that the policy of exercising this control has had no more resolute defender than Mr. Taft; and that thus it may truly be said that the Roosevelt policy is not less truly a Taft policy. It is difficult to see, in view of the history of the past, how, even by a spirit of accommodation, it can properly be called a Bryan policy.

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Shall the People Rule—in Oklahoma?

The political authorities in Oklahoma are trying to make its educational funds serve three purposes: the education of the people, the support of a political machine, and the interest of a sectarian propaganda. The facts which, in our judgment, justify this statement are as follows:

Last March, under a ruling of the Attorney-General, the control of the

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State University was taken from the Board of Regents and vested in the Board of Education. Immediately thereafter Dr. Boyd was removed from the presidency of the University and Mr. A. Grant Evans, who had done effective campaign work for the Governor, was appointed in his place. The Supreme Court of the State reversed the ruling of the Attorney-General, and so undid the work of the Board of Education. The Board of Regents of the State University thereupon proceeded to reverse its former action and even outdo the action of the Board of Education. President Boyd was a second time removed; and with him more than a third of the Faculty, including three out of four Deans, four heads of Departments, an Assistant Professor, the Treasurer, and several Instructors. Even so humble servitors of the University as the night watchman, the carpenter, and the head janitor were not exempt from the general decapitation. This action has had the approval of Governor Haskell; indeed, it has been taken under his administration and through his influence.

Why this general removal?

To get an authoritative answer to this question, on the 28th of July The Outlook addressed a letter to Governor Haskell asking him, "Would you kindly pass this note over to some one on whose statement we could rely for the point of view of the Executive, in order that we may have a full statement of the facts before editorially dealing with them?" To this request we have had no reply. We are left, therefore, to get the answer from other sources.

The removal could not be an endeavor to secure superior scholarship. Dr. Boyd is a college graduate and a Doctor of Philosophy; Mr. Evans is not a college graduate and has no college degree. Among the Professors removed one was a graduate of Harvard, one a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, three had the degree of Master of Arts (one from Columbia, one from Harvard, one from Chicago), and one had taken such high rank in the University of Michigan that he was appointed by the Bureau of Standards in Washington for special work in determining the measurements of electrical currents. Some of them have already been called to other institutions of learning at increased salary. Among the new appointees, the new Dean of Applied Sciences was the Principal of a secondary school for girls in Oklahoma, the new head of Philosophy and Psychology was an eighth-grade teacher from the same State, the new head of the English Department is a young man with one year's experience in collegiate teaching. We have not learned that any one of the new appointees had collegiate advantages equal to those of the men whom they supplanted. In this statement we purposely omit names because we wish our readers to consider the principles, not the persons, involved.

The removal could not be due to the "pernicious activity" in politics of the persons removed. None of them were active in politics. President Boyd, although a Republican, never belonged to any political organization, never attended a political convention in the State even as a spectator, and never inquired into, and never knew, unless by accident, the political views of any member of the Faculty.

Two defenses of this action are reported to us. First: that the men removed were "carpetbaggers." Oklahoma was not opened to settlement until April, 1889. Every person in Oklahoma over nineteen years of age is, therefore, a carpetbagger, if by that term is meant a recent immigrant. Some of the men removed have been citizens of Oklahoma three or four times as long as its present Governor. Is he a "carpetbagger"? Mr. Boyd is one of the oldest citizens in the Territory. Sixteen or seventeen years ago, the pioneers, looking about for the best man they could find to organize a university, invited him, a Superintendent of Education in the neighboring State of Kansas. And he came. And in sixteen years he has built up a university of six or seven hundred pupils, with a faculty to whose membership several of the first universities in the country have contributed, and with a material equipment remarkable considering the brevity of the time and the destruction wrought by two serious fires. The charge of "carpetbagger"

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cannot be taken seriously; it is a demagogue's appeal to unintelligent prejudice.

The other defense we can best report in the words of the defender. The following letter, written by a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to a member of the Board of Regents, was probably not intended for publication. We adhere to our policy of omitting names:

Norman, Oklahoma, 4/25, 1908.

Dear Brother —— :

In answer to yours of the 21st will say that I just returned home yesterday afternoon, found things at the farm in splendid condition. The following are the names of the University Professors who dance, play cards, and who are immoral in their lives: ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, Miss ——, and Miss ——. —— is an infidel, I am informed, and —— is the man who said that he would rather see all the buildings at the University burn than see —— elected President. I suppose you know —— and his wife. They lead all the dancing crowd; their influence is very bad. There are a number that I have been unable to find out about. A number of these who dance are also immoral and cigarette fiends. If I can find out anything further, I will let you know.

Now, there are some good men in the faculty. —— is a good man, he is a member of the Christian Church, and I am informed is a Christian gentleman. —— is the Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school, is well qualified for the position he holds. I had a talk with him this morning, and don't think you will make a mistake in retaining him in his present position. —— is one of the best qualified men in the University, and I would like to see you oust —— and, if possible, put —— in his place. —— was a leader in our choir for a long time, so I am informed. Miss —— is the assistant in music; she is one of the finest Christian girls I ever met, is a member of our church, and our organist. I do not know what she will apply for, but I wish you would use your influence to get her just as high up as possible. She is well qualified, and I would like to see her get the place of Miss —— at least.

I asked Professor ——, Principal of the —— school, to write to you. If there is a chance to get him in, do so; he is a strong Southern Methodist, and would be a great help to us here. Miss —— asked me to write to you. I guess you know her. She lived at —— for quite a while, is a member of the ——, and a good, deserving girl. She is an A.B. from the —— Female College.

Do your best to get as many strong Southern Methodists on the faculty as possible. Have you heard anything further about the assistant secretary under ——? When will you go to St. Joseph? Write me a long letter before you go, and tell me what you think of things. It will be impossible for me to go, for I am so busy. We are going to have a church reception at the church on the night of May the 6th. Can you not come down and bring your family? Hope you are having a good meeting. Write me. With best wishes, as ever

Your friend ——

I have been informed that —— is skeptical.

The charge of immorality we characterize as absolutely false—unless dancing and smoking are immoralities. The animus of the letter is disclosed in this single sentence:

"Do your best to get as many strong Southern Methodists on the faculty as possible."

On this state of affairs we have two comments to make and two questions to ask.

The people of Oklahoma are taxed to support their educational institutions, from the primary school to the university. They pay their money to have their children educated. When the politicians use this money to promote the interests of a political machine or a Church sect, they are guilty of a breach of trust. What do the taxpayers of Oklahoma think of the use which their public servants are making of the public funds? What do they think about this financial policy—the taking of the money due their sons and daughters and diverting it for the benefit of politicians, ecclesiastical and civil?

Governor Haskell was one of Mr. Bryan's right-hand men in the Democratic Convention, and, at Mr. Bryan's instance, has been made treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. It is appalling to think what would be the results in the educational systems of the Philippines and Porto Rico, in the digging of the Panama Canal, in the work of irrigation and reforestation, in the administration of the Post-Office, the Interior and Agricultural Departments, in the appointments of foreign ministers and consuls, if the spirit which has actuated the Democratic authorities in the State of Oklahoma should be permitted to take control of the Federal Government at Washington. Governor Haskell, by actions which speak louder than

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words, has declared his disbelief in Grover Cleveland's motto, "A public office is a public trust." And Mr. Haskell is a representative leader in the Bryan Democracy. What does Mr. Bryan think of Mr. Cleveland's principle? What do the American people think of Mr. Haskell's contemptuous reversal of it?

❀

Task and Time

In the days when Christ was born, and for many centuries later, men spent half their time looking upward at the invisible heaven which shone radiant to their faith, and many were so lost in the heavenly vision that they gave to their rapture the time due to human service, and forgot their duties in their ecstasy. To-day we are so absorbed in the study of the rare and wonderful things of the earth, and in the use of the mysterious forces that have come to our hands, that we have almost forgotten the ancient splendor of the heavens, and live and speak as if the glory that touched the older world with deathless hope had gone out in the chill morning of fuller knowledge.

The growth of the race has never been regular and symmetrical; apart from the uncertain action of the will and the tragical downward tendency which has so often retarded a noble progress or wrecked a promising civilization, the inward energy has rarely been sufficient to keep the imagination, the intelligence, and the faculty for dealing with affairs on a common level of activity. No great community has yet used with authority the various languages of the spirit. The vitality of one race has gone into its moral consciousness, of another into its passion for beauty, of another into its genius for order, of another into its power of dealing with affairs; no race has yet grown into perfect strength. Those who have seen the stars have often forgotten the duties of the road, and those who have made the highways secure have neglected the stars. Astronomy and road-making have rarely gone hand in hand.

In the vaster order of things which has taken the place of the pocket map of the universe with which our fathers were content, we are in danger of measuring the growth of the race by the standards of the nursery, and reckoning the seasons of the universe by the changes in our gardens. The process of education which we call life has such divine ends and is of so vast a scope that it escapes the record of our little devices of examination and marking. The concentration of energy on the work of the hand, or of the brain, or of the imagination, which makes a one-sided civilization, may ultimately contribute to the rounded and complete education of the race: as the special emphasis on mathematics to-day, on biology to-morrow, and on Greek the day after, contributes to a well-rounded education five years hence.

Not only are the thoughts of men "widened by the process of the suns," but their work in different periods is very largely prescribed for them, and to hold them responsible for their choice of tools and materials is to ignore conditions which they did not make and tasks which were laid at their doors by an authority from which there is no appeal. In modern life the realization of a rich and rounded humanity is endangered, not by the urgency of practical work, but by complete surrender to it. No man can escape the task set for him, but no man need mutilate his nature in performing it; the spirit is entitled to an eight-hour day, and if a man works overtime and drains into his toil those spiritual potentialities which belong, not to his task, but to his life, he cannot charge the impoverishment of his spirit to the order of things. The task is assigned; but each generation and each man decides in what spirit and with what regard for the soul it shall be performed. It is idle to condemn modern men for the selection of practical work when that work confronts them on every side; but it is just to condemn them for a complete surrender to its demands.

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THE LAWYER'S IGNORANCE OF THE LAW

BY EVERETT V. ABBOT

Of the New York Bar

NO laymen and few, if any, lawyers realize how abysmal are the depths of the ignorance in regard to fundamental legal principles to which we of the bar, if we are honest, must confess. Consider a very simple problem:

Suppose that A, for a sufficient consideration, agrees to convey to B a lot of land with a house, and that, before the contract can be carried out, the house burns down. What are the rights of the parties?

It must be remembered that the origin of our law is lost in the unrecorded past. From the primitive customs of savage Germanic tribes it has, by slow process, evolved itself into the elaborate system under which we now live. For almost a thousand years, however, its history has been recorded most faithfully, and through that history we can understand the process of its development. It is amazingly simple. It is nothing more than the effort to arrive at the rights of disputing parties by argument before an impartial tribunal. For almost a thousand years, therefore, legal principles have been made the subject of forensic debate and of judicial examination, and to that debate and examination the ablest minds of the race have given their best thought. What is the result?

The case that we have supposed is one of frequent occurrence, and has, in fact, been so often litigated that it would probably be an easy matter to find many more than a hundred reported instances in which various aspects of it have been presented and discussed. Yet it is not too much to say that in this year of grace 1908 no living lawyer can accurately declare the rights of A and B in the circumstances supposed. Just to show the confusion of mind into which we of the legal profession have involved ourselves, we have but to state the different conclusions which have been reached by different tribunals, and even at times by the same tribunal, in reference to this one particular situation. Thus, it has been held that the purchaser cannot rescind the contract and get back the purchase price which has been paid on account of it; and it has also been held that he can. It has been held that the seller can compel the purchaser to pay the full purchase price, although he cannot convey the house; and then again it has been held that he can do nothing of the sort. It has been held that the purchaser can hold the seller in damages for his failure to perform the obligation which he assumed; and then again it has been held that he must be denied that right. It is not necessary to give chapter and verse for these discordant decisions. Any layman who is interested in the inquiry has but to ask his attorney to verify them, and the first hour's search will disclose the tangle of contradictions in which the case has been involved, and will prove that authorities can be found in support of any conclusion which either party may desire to reach. This means that no lawyer has ever so clearly analyzed and set forth the rights of the parties as to establish an understanding of them among the profession at large. As a further proof of the confusion, we may set forth some of the arguments which have been frequently advanced in the books. The fallacies which they contain are so transparent that even laymen can see through them.

There is a so-called legal maxim which is commonly phrased as follows: "Equity will regard that as having been 'done which ought to have been done.'" The real meaning of it is, however, not that equity regards a thing as having actually been done, but the fact that it has not been done is immaterial and may be neglected. For example: If a man enters into a contract to buy a piece of land

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and dies before the purchase is completed, his estate can be compelled to complete the contract. Now, in order to complete the contract, it will be necessary for his executors to surrender a certain amount of personal property in order to pay the purchase price and receive the land in lieu of it. The testator's estate is not diminished by this transaction, but it has changed its form. Before the transaction it possessed more personal property and less real property than after the transaction. Now it sometimes happens, either by virtue of the law or by virtue of testamentary dispositions contained in the will, that land will descend to one person or set of persons, while personal property will descend to others. Under these circumstances the courts have held that, even though the contract has not been actually carried out, and the estate, at the time of the death, when the rights of the successors in interest are fixed, does not actually consist of land, nevertheless those who would benefit if it were land will still get the benefit of the contract, since, if the purchaser had lived, he would have actually had the land, and his intention should be carried out, although not actually effected. The real reason of the decision is the testator's intention, but the expressed reason of the decision is the maxim that because the contract ought to be carried out, the courts will therefore regard it as having been actually carried out. And this maxim has been invoked in the decision of the case which we are now discussing. It is said that because the purchaser would eventually become the owner if the contract is carried out, he will be regarded as being actually the owner even before it is carried out, and that, inasmuch as he is to be regarded as the owner, the loss will fall upon him rather than upon the seller, who, by the same argument, is no longer to be regarded as the owner. In courts which adopt this reasoning, it is held that if the purchaser should sue the seller for damages for failure to convey the house, his suit must be dismissed, because he is not entitled to recover them. So, too, it is held that the seller can compel the purchaser to pay over the full consideration, although the seller is not in a position to convey the house.

Now let us examine the operation of such an argument. It is admitted that the seller has not conveyed the house, but it is argued that because he ought to convey it equity will regard him as having actually conveyed it, and, because he is to be regarded as having actually conveyed it, he is not to be mulcted in damages for a failure to convey it. By the same token no man could ever maintain an action for breach of contract, because the courts would say to him: "Your opponent ought to have done this thing; we will regard him as having done it, therefore we will not regard you as having suffered any damages." Does any layman require the fallacy of this argument to be explained to him? And yet great judges have fallen into this wondrous error.

It is gravely said, again, that the purchaser should be regarded as the owner, because he has an insurable interest in the property, and therefore, being the owner, he should bear the loss rather than the seller. Let us suppose that the seller brings an action against the purchaser to compel him to pay the purchase price, and that the purchaser defends upon the ground that he is not receiving what the seller contracted to convey. Now, if the court should render judgment in favor of the seller, then the loss, as a matter of actual dollars and cents, would fall upon the purchaser. He would be compelled to pay the full purchase price, but he would not get the full consideration for it. His estate would be diminished by the difference. If, on the other hand, the court should render judgment in favor of the purchaser, then the loss, as a matter of actual dollars and cents, would fall upon the seller. He would lose both the house and the price of the house. His would be the diminished estate. If therefore the suit were decided in favor of the seller, the seller would have no insurable interest, because he would suffer no loss and would not require the protection of insurance. If, on the other hand, the suit were decided in favor of the purchaser, he would be the one who would have no insurable interest, because the loss would not fall on him and there would be

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nothing against which he would need to insure himself. To argue, therefore, that the loss should fall upon the purchaser because he has the insurable interest is to put the cart before the horse; it is to reason in a vicious circle; it is to make the determination of the suit depend upon the question of the insurable interest, when the real fact is that in order to determine where the insurable interest is we must first determine the issue of the suit. Once more it is permitted to inquire whether any layman needs to have the absurdity of such a method of argumentation explained to him.

Still again, the courts have said, as a ground for holding the buyer responsible, that he might have guarded against such a contingency by proper stipulations in the contract. Very true; but then, on the other hand, it is equally true that the same privilege is open to the seller; and so we find the courts adopting the same reasoning as a ground for holding the seller responsible. In other words, we find the courts arguing two ways from one premise, and that, too, though the premise has no just connection with the matter in dispute. Does any layman need to be told that an agreement which the parties might have made, but did not make, has no bearing on the rights of the parties under an agreement which they did make?

We need not undertake to answer the question with which this article begins. Each reader, if he is interested, may answer it for himself. We shall have achieved our purpose when we make plain the chaos in which we lawyers are laboring at the present time, and when we have exhibited in all their irredeemable absurdity the methods of reasoning by which we undertake to administer justice. It is a sorry spectacle, and we of the law should hang our heads for very shame in its presence.

The truth is that the lawyer's ignorance of the law is something beyond the power of words to describe. We do not even know what the law is. No lawyer to-day can tell whether we are administering a system of inherent and permanent principles of justice, or whether we are administering a system of human customs established without regard to any inherent or permanent principle; whether there are any principles of the law which are fixed and immutable, or whether they are all shifting and changing. And not only are we at a loss to know what the law is, but we are oftentimes equally at a loss to know what are its specific requirements. For example, no word is more common in the mouths of both lawyers and laymen than the word "title," and yet no lawyer can tell what constitutes title in many important classes of cases. Nobody knows what passes when a share of corporate stock which has been assigned in blank is delivered on the stock exchange. Again, a very large proportion of the wealth of the country is in the form of trusts, and trusts have been administered in the courts of England and the United States for centuries. Yet no lawyer can accurately define the nature of the interest which the beneficiary of the trust has in the trust estate. Still again, no subject comes home to the citizen more closely than the subject of taxes, and tax litigation is a very important branch of our jurisprudence; and yet no lawyer knows what it is that we tax, nor can he satisfactorily answer the question whether we tax persons or whether we tax property. For a final illustration we may refer to the subject of mortgages. A large part of the property of the country is invested in mortgaged land, and yet no lawyer can accurately define the respective interests of the mortgagee and the mortgagor. And so we might go on with an almost interminable list of common topics of the law so wrapped in technicalities and obscurities that the real principles are seemingly lost beyond recovery.

It is nothing but ignorance of the law which lies at the root of all this confusion. It is nothing but inability to grasp elementary principles and apply them as cases arise. We lawyers are prone to regard ourselves as trained thinkers—and indeed to a certain extent we are—but our training is only too often insufficient to enable us to solve problems that are absurdly easy of solution and that ought to have been solved years ago. It is useless to lay our own deficiencies at the door of the law. The

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law is not at fault: its fundamental propositions are few and exceedingly simple, so few and so simple that almost any legal case and almost any legal argument can be readily brought within the comprehension of men who have had little or no legal training. Let us, therefore, be honest with ourselves—and with others: let us frankly admit that it is the lawyer's ignorance of the law, and nothing else, which, after a thousand years of litigation, permits the existence of doubt as to the rights of A and B when A agrees to sell a house to B and the house burns down before the sale is completed.

It would be difficult if not impossible for any layman to grasp fully the magnitude of the evil which is involved in this ignorance of the law. He criticises the law, and lawyers too, of course; but then he is not competent to criticise them justly, for the simple reason that he has not had the requisite training to understand, unaided, either the justice or the injustice of the law. His own notions of justice are altogether too vague, not to say unsound; and if there were ever established in these United States a really righteous system, it would probably seem to him more technical and unjust than the one we now have. The lawyer, too, hardly realizes the evil which results from the chaotic conditions which we have described. The training which he has received leads him to attribute a mysterious and sacrosanct virtue to a precedent, and he is usually too far removed from the conception of a principle of law, as distinguished from a decision of the court, to be able to criticise a decision as it should be criticised. He fails to realize that when an ordinary human being is elevated to the bench he does not cease to be an ordinary human being, and that he may be just as liable to error, and even, unhappily, just as subject to temptation in the judicial ermine, as he was before his elevation, and that his decision as a judge is hardly more apt to be right than his opinion as a lawyer. Moreover, in our modern days neither laymen nor lawyers are sufficiently interested in principles as such to be very patient of careful and accurate reasoning about them. They are much too anxious to administer what they call substantial justice, regardless of technicalities, to be able to attain, or at times even to understand, real justice.

But the result of our ignorance of the law is none the less terrible. The effect on the immediate parties litigant is in itself tremendous. In every action one party must be condemned to a loss and one party must be saved from a loss, and when a court makes a wrong decision it commits an injustice of which the ultimate results are oftentimes very far in excess of the amounts actually involved. But there are even greater evils than the results to the immediate litigants. Our decisions are reported; they become more or less familiar to the lawyers; by the lawyers they are translated and explained to their clients; thus they pass into the habits of the people, where their effect upon the popular morals is beyond computation. For example, the maxim *caveat emptor*—let the buyer beware—which relieves the seller from the burden of much misrepresentation, has had an untold influence in sapping the morals of the Anglo-Saxon race. A more stringent attitude of the courts, a firmer resolve to compel him who makes representations to live up to them, if it had been fully adopted and sternly carried out in the past, would have had a tremendous uplifting effect to-day upon the honesty of the people. Again, the evils of so-called predatory wealth would have been largely prevented if the courts and the lawyers had been more astute in enforcing the principles of the trust—the fiduciary obligation of those who have other people's property in their charge—for the violation of those principles has enabled the directors of our great corporations to utilize vast sums of money for their personal benefit and aggrandizement, at the expense of those for whom they are acting. Nothing, in fact, so enters into the lives of the people as the law, and scarcely any evil can be so terrible as the lawyer's ignorance of the law.

What is the remedy? This question instantly presents itself, and yet there is almost no answer. The problem is so tremendous that no single answer is

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possible, for there is no single remedy. Only an evolutionary process equal in scope to the process by which the race itself advances will furnish the ultimate answer. But something may be done by every lawyer who will recognize these ultimate facts: that our courts are but finite human institutions; that the principles of jurisprudence which they administer have been determined by a process which necessarily involves human fallibility; that every question, no matter how much it may have been the subject of prior decision, is yet capable of an entirely new and independent examination and analysis; that reason and not authority is, after all, the controlling element in the administration of the law; and that the existing mass of oftentimes contradictory precedents must be corrected by new and better-reasoned decisions. Every lawyer can help in the cause, because he can secure a permanent record of his efforts in the official reports, and can thus make his personal influence felt with special and peculiar force in the great sum total of human influences.

THE ISSUE IN THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

I—WHAT THE SEMINARIES SHOULD DO

BY BENJAMIN S. WINCHESTER

Pastor of the Congregational Church of Winnetka, Illinois

IT is now several years since it began to be remarked that something evidently is wrong with theological education. During the past decade there has been a steady decline in the number of students preparing for the ministry, until now, some say, there are not more than half as many in attendance at the theological schools of the various denominations as there were ten years ago.[1] Several theories have been proposed to account for this alarming condition. Attempt has been made to fix the blame now on the seminary, now on the college, now on the pastors of the churches, and finally upon the general condition in the Church at large. Yet it is worth noting that this decline in the number of seminary students has gone on simultaneously with a remarkable awakening of interest in all lines of education, especially in Bible study and in the improvement of Sunday-school instruction. The attendance at colleges and universities and professional schools was never so large as to-day, and is rapidly increasing, in spite of the impetus that has been given to technical and industrial education. Young men have been offering themselves in hardly lessened number for service as foreign missionaries, and there has been, at least of late, an apparently growing general interest in the work of missions. Where is the clue to the situation?

It may be that the extremity of the seminary is to prove its opportunity. Perhaps the decrease in patronage is an indication that the time is ripe for a thoroughgoing reconstruction of its course of study and its method. It is certainly suggestive that the increase in attendance that has been so marked in other schools and colleges and in the university has followed closely upon a radical readjustment of the plan of instruction. Colleges, for example, have so changed the form of curriculum that it is scarcely recognizable to the graduate of fifteen years ago. Yet the instruction in the seminaries remains practically

[1] It is difficult to determine, statistically, the precise amount of decrease in the number of theological students. An accurate estimate would require a consideration not only of the actual number now attending theological schools, as compared with the number ten years ago, but also a comparison of this ratio with the ratio of growth of population, the ratio of increase of churches, and the ratio of increase in attendance upon other professional schools. No one disputes the fact that the ratio of decrease among theological students has been striking.

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what it was, with the addition of a few branches like Biblical Theology, Sociology, and sometimes a little Music and Pedagogy. A considerable time is still given to languages long dead. Exegesis, Church History, Dogmatics, Apologetics, Homiletics, Pastoral Theology—all occupy their former places, and while the student in other schools is brought constantly closer and closer to real life, the gulf between the seminary student and the task for which he is in training is still a widening one. The result is that the graduate of the theological seminary, instead of being prepared for the work he is to do, has it all to learn. He has not yet learned to *do;* he has been taught only to study books, and he is confronted by the double task of having to study men and conditions, and at the same time translate the abstractions of his books into the concrete of every-day life. This seems like an ungracious and serious charge to bring against the seminary. Perhaps an analogy may make the meaning clearer.

There is a type of school which has grown up within comparatively a few years; it has had no traditions to maintain, and has been free to develop along such lines as were most evidently suited to its purpose; it has been permeated by the scientific spirit and dominated by the laboratory method. This type of school is found in the Medical College, and it is doubtful whether any more practical or efficient form of training is to be met with anywhere else. The object of the medical college is definite: it exists to train men to battle with disease. It undertakes to do three things: to familiarize the student with the human body as it is when in a healthy, normal condition; also to acquaint him with the various forms of human ailment so that he can recognize them at a glance; and to supply him with the means and methods for the relief of these ailments.

Suppose this principle were to be applied to seminary instruction. What is the purpose of the seminary? To train students? Yes. To develop men who can preach? Yes. To turn out teachers and evangelists? Yes. But these all are subsidiary ends. The fundamental purpose of theological instruction is to produce men who are fitted to be, as Dr. Hume puts it, "makers and menders of men." What does this involve?

It involves, first, an adequate knowledge of what a man is. Not merely in his religious aspects, but the whole man. If modern science has taught anything, it is that man is a unity, and that he must be considered in all his relations. A man who is to be a "maker and mender of men" must know the *normal* man, physically, psychically, and socially. In other words, the first thing he must do is to master the sciences of biology, anthropology, psychology, pedagogy, ethics, sociology, and history. He must become thoroughly acquainted with the life of Jesus, in its human as well as divine aspects, for here alone is to be found the concrete example of the *perfect* Man. President Mark Hopkins anticipated this need nearly half a century ago when he taught his students at Williams College an elementary course on "The Outline Study of Man."

The prospective minister must know not only what the perfect Man is; he must be equally familiar with *imperfection.* The time is past when a minister can afford to ignore the *physical* limitations of the man he is trying to help toward a better character. He must take into account the imperfect conditions of heredity and environment to which the individual has been subjected. He must consider the effect upon character of bad air, insufficient food or clothing, arrested physical development, deformity, disease, lack of exercise, intemperance—in the broadest sense, the use of stimulants and narcotics. It is simply nonsense to say that a man who lives under the above conditions is to be dealt with in precisely the same way as one who has a more perfect set of conditions about him.

It is no less important to be able to recognize and appreciate the defects in character due to *nervous* and *organic* disorders, *mental* defects. Lack of "balance," an over- or under-development of the reasoning, the emotional or the volitional faculties, call for their appropriate "treatment." What is called "insanity" is probably only an exaggerated form of what is more or less true of all men.

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Insanity means "ill health," and the minister should be acquainted with its various common forms at least, and act accordingly.

Most successful pastors understand something of the tremendous influence which society exerts upon a man; the influence of companions, of the neighborhood in which one lives, of social institutions like the public school, of industrial relations like those of a factory. If character is to be developed, it is imperative not only that it should be fostered in the individual, but that society itself should be made wholesome. And the minister is to help make and mend social conditions.

It need not be said that this study of man and of his defects is to be just as thorough and exact as science can make it. And it is to be taught, not merely by lectures and text-books, but by actual contact with conditions under the guidance of an expert instructor. The student must not only study the sciences above mentioned after the university fashion; he must study at first hand the various physical, mental, and social disorders, and attempt solutions of the problems which they present. Much of this study will be best carried on by visiting, and so far as possible participating in the work of, the many agencies which are working to overcome these disorders. He will become familiar with gymnasia and systems of physical training, with the forms of out-of-door sports, with the attempts through "model tenements" to overcome the ill effects of overcrowding, with the effort to secure better nutrition through "domestic science" classes, with the "pure food" agitation, with such institutions as the "Keely Cure" and "Tobacco Cures" and "Drug Cures," with the work of hospitals, etc., etc. He will understand the real significance of such movements as are represented in "Christian" and "Mental Science," the mental value of rest, change, vacations. He must study the work of evangelism in its manifold method and with its psychological effect upon different types of temperament; the psychological basis of prayer, public and private worship, personal service. He must know not only the life of contemporary and related man, but also the types of defective and sinful men described in the Bible and in history; the over-emphasis upon one or another factor, or the under-development of any faculty, as illustrated in the different racial types of character. He will study perhaps most carefully of all Christ's method of dealing with individuals, the similar work of the apostles and the great evangelists, the methods of the great teachers and missionaries; all this is really the study of *personal influence*, which is to be his personal, not to say professional, capital in life.

Social ills and agencies for treatment will be no less important for the equipment of the theological student. He must know the saloon in all its social aspects; move among the poor until he feels the grip of the problem of poverty; know the meaning of the sweat-shop and child labor; understand the labor union; become familiar with the menace of cheap music-hall, dance-hall, brothel, and comprehend the ground of their appeal to men—and, what is more, the kind of good by which these social evils are to be overcome. The apartment-house, the club, the theater, the press, the ward political club, the department store, the factory, the farm, the corporation—all must be studied at first hand, and under the guidance of a wise teacher, that the elements of good and of evil in each one may be discriminated. The social settlement will furnish a convenient place for the study of these ills, and it is perhaps not too much to say that a social settlement must lie at the center of every rightly equipped theological seminary. If the student is to do practical work, he must have his laboratory or clinic.

But he must not only be familiar with social ills, he must know social remedies. There is a long list of corrective agencies, of course, such as schools for the defective and delinquent, parental schools, farms, jails, prisons, reformatories, rescue missions, municipal lodging-houses, public parks and playgrounds, charity organizations, university extension courses. But more important still are the preventive and preservative agencies, the home, the children's aid societies, the public school, the Sunday-

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school, the church, the library, the college, the university, the public press. With some of these, particularly the Sunday-school, the student should come to have an expert's familiarity. Alongside the social settlement there should be, in every seminary, a school of pedagogy, with a model Sunday-school and extension classes. All that modern science has to offer should here be incorporated into the plan for religious instruction, and every student should serve his time in the various departments of the school doing the actual work of teaching. Much time should be given to the study of Christ as a Teacher, his material and his method. The "Training of the Twelve" is a thesis each man should work out for himself.

The real, vital center of the seminary should be a great collegiate church, fully equipped with all that is demanded by modern conditions. Here students may become directly familiar with the church as a social agency. There needs to be a thorough study of the history of religion, of comparative religion, and of the philosophy of religion; a study of the rise and development of the Christian Church; a study of the circumstances under which its various institutions developed, its worship, its liturgies, its creeds, its architecture, its preaching, its schools, its music, its great missionary enterprises, its organization. All of these should be critically studied with reference to the demands of to-day, and with reference to the problem of the Church's co-operation with other existing social agencies, the problem of denominational co-operation and federation, and the problem of the Church's relation to the Kingdom of God. In this great central church students should be trained in every kind of work which they are to do: the conduct of public worship, the training of choirs, the different kinds of preaching—evangelistic, instructional, inspirational, occasional—personal service, the direction of social service, pastoral visitation, and the work of administration. Missionaries should come here, fresh from their fields of labor; successful pastors from all kinds of churches should bring their inspiration and their counsel; every sort of religious problem should be given place and treatment.

Such a seminary would have no "vacations." Some kinds of work would be operative at one season, some at another. But day and evening, Sunday and week day, the appropriate activity would always be found functioning, resting not day nor night, any more than the ideal Church of Christ should rest in its ministry to mankind. Students may come and go, dividing their time as best suits conveniences, and graduating when they have successfully passed through all branches of the course and gained the requisite number of "points." As may be easily guessed, hardly less than four years will suffice for the fulfilling of these conditions. A few limited scholarships may be offered for special excellence in work done, but no "student aid." Let every man preserve the dignity of his manhood. There will be a place for him in the world when he has fitted himself for it. And after successfully completing this course, as a special favor to a few, opportunity may be given to work for a year or two under the oversight of some particularly successful pastor among conditions peculiarly instructive.

If there seems to be little in common between this course of study and the average curriculum in theological seminaries to-day, the difference is not so much in material as in the use that is made of it. All of the subjects now taught will still find place here, and others as well; they will, however, be taught no longer in an abstract way, but with immediate reference to the practical use which the minister is to make of them. The minister of to-day must know human life, in all its manifold condition and with all its variety of disease and sin. He must also know God, and know how to bring to every kind of human need the infinite strength and healing power of the Divine Spirit. The seminary which seeks thus to adapt means to end has before it a great opportunity. By the time it is ready for students they will come. By the time students are graduated, churches will be begging for such service as they can render. And business men will be glad

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to invest their money in an institution that is "practical."

There is really very little about such a course of training that is distinctively sectarian. Every minister of Christ needs such a preparation to fit him for his task. The few peculiarities in which denominations of Christians differ from one another may easily be supplied by one or two men to teach that which is characteristic of any particular church. The largeness of the opportunity becomes all the more impressive when one considers the possibility of several theological institutions of different denominations uniting in one great Theological University, with its Social Settlement, its School of Pedagogy, and its group of churches all combined into one vast agency for training ministers who shall be "makers and menders of men."

II—THE STATE UNIVERSITIES AND THEOLOGY

BY FRANCIS W. KELSEY

Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan

THE open letter some time ago addressed by President James, of the University of Illinois, to the Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary, inviting them to move that institution to a site "in immediate proximity to one of the great State universities of the Mississippi Valley," brings into clear view a question of fundamental importance not only for the religious denominations, but also for the interests of secular education in the Central and Western States. A similar proposal, having in view the transference of the Seminary to a site adjoining the campus of the University of Michigan, was made some years ago to the authorities of Andover by President Angell. At that time it was found that conditions attached to the use of certain endowment funds rendered impracticable the suggestion of a removal to any place outside of the State of Massachusetts; and similar considerations have prevented the extending of a like invitation to other seminaries, as those of the Presbyterian Church at Auburn and Cincinnati, and the Episcopal Divinity School at Gambier, Ohio.

The planting of the majority of American theological seminaries in isolation, out of relation with other professional schools and with the universities, was a result of conditions that have passed away, and reflected educational ideals that have been outgrown. Largely for economic reasons, the massing of educational facilities at strategic points is now the order of the day. The close correlation of the work of Union Theological Seminary with that of Columbia University, in the extreme East, and the grouping of schools of theology about the State University of California at Berkeley, in the extreme West, are manifestations of a general tendency, which is certain to assert itself increasingly in the next few decades.

The plan of establishing theological schools of different denominations about the State universities is, however, by no means new. In his report as Rector of the University of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson in 1822 gave his sanction to the recommendation that religious schools be established "on the confines of the University, so as to give to their students ready and convenient access and attendance on the scientific lectures of the University, and to maintain by that means those destined for the religious professions on as high a standing of science and of personal weight and respectability as may be obtained by others from the benefits of the University." In accordance with Jefferson's views, two enactments were added to the regulations, by which the resources of the University were freely placed at the service of the students of such denominational institutions as should be established "within, or adjacent to, the precincts of the University."

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But the time was not yet ripe; the religious denominations assumed toward the offer of the University of Virginia an attitude of indifference or of open hostility.

And until recently the churches, with few exceptions, have maintained a similar attitude toward the interests of the State universities as a class. Yet from the beginning conditions were as favorable for an adjustment between advanced secular and advanced religious education in the West as in Virginia. The other Western State universities were modeled after the University of Michigan. This university had its origin in a comprehensive project outlined by a Presbyterian home missionary, the Rev. John D. Pierce, into whose hands, as he was laboring in the southern part of the State, there chanced to come a stray copy of a translation of a report by Victor Cousin on the state of Public Instruction in Prussia. How comparatively short is the period in which the Western State universities have made their enormous and almost incredible growth may be seen from the fact that the widow of Mr. Pierce, who became the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, was living till within two years. The first President of the University of Michigan, Henry Philip Tappan, was a theologian by training, and cherished the hope that schools of theology would be established in Ann Arbor in close connection with the university. The second President was also a theologian, afterwards a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But neither the standing of prominent religious leaders serving the Church in executive and other positions in the State universities, nor the character of the student body, differing in no respect from the student body drawn from the same constituency to denominational schools, availed to protect the State institutions from the frequent charge of being "godless," of being, in fact, nurseries of unbelief and immorality.

Why the religious denominations to so great a degree came to develop an antagonism toward the State institutions it is not necessary to inquire; all that is of the past. In 1896–7 a religious census of the State universities was taken, which showed that their enrollment of students belonging to the different denominations had reached unexpected proportions. Thus in seventeen State universities there were found to be more Presbyterian students than in the thirty-seven Presbyterian colleges; and the calculation was made that the Methodist students in sixteen State universities, if separated out and placed by themselves, would form nine institutions of about the size of the Wesleyan University at Middletown. The more progressive denominations have of late been earnestly studying the problem how they can reach their students in State universities and throw about these a religious influence during the critical period of preparation for life-work.

I have elsewhere pointed out what seem to me to be the unfortunate results, for the churches and for the State universities, of our divorce of advanced religious from advanced secular education. A *modus vivendi* along the lines laid down by Thomas Jefferson is not only practicable, but for many reasons desirable. Until our theological students are trained, as other professional students are trained, in a university atmosphere, we shall continue to hear a very general complaint of a lack of mutual understanding and sympathy between pulpit and pew, of a clerical leadership too frequently out of touch with present-day problems and modes of thought; and until our universities bring into intimate contact with secular learning the benign influence of the special learning which concerns itself primarily with the things of the spirit, and trains men to self-sacrifice rather than to self-seeking, they will fail to realize their largest possibilities in the symmetrical development of youth. That the importance of restoring the theological faculty to the university sisterhood, not under restraint but in a relation of freedom tending to mutual respect and confidence, is appreciated in the West, may be inferred from the action of the Conference on Religious Education held at the University of Illinois in October, 1905. This Conference, in which representatives of nearly all the State universities participated, by

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a unanimous vote recommended to the religious denominations "the consideration of the question whether the theological schools in the region of the State universities may not be grouped about the State university to mutual advantage."

While the removal of endowed schools of theology from their present location may be fraught with difficulties, it is to be hoped that at least a fair proportion of the new schools which may be established will be placed in proximity to State universities. No one conversant with the trend of our educational development can doubt that in the majority of States the State university is to be the dominant type of institution representing higher education. For the churches, in the organization of their advanced special training, to fail to take advantage of its massing of facilities would be short-sighted. To neglect these strategic centers for the influencing of our National life to spiritual ideals would be suicidal.

Our public education has been wisely secularized so far as concerns the inculcation of any particular type of doctrine; but it is not merely the privilege, it is the duty, of the churches to supplement the training of the public school in matters of religion. Reforms work from the top down. The gathering of theological faculties about State universities is the first step in a stable solution of the vexed problem of the relation of religious and secular education in the lower schools.

THE TWO OLD ONES

BY MARIE LOUISE GOETCHIUS

THEY had a little stationery shop planted in an obscure corner of the big city, where they lived more or less forgotten by the agitated world which passed and repassed them day by day with hardly an absent-minded look in their direction. It is true that they enjoyed a regular enough commerce, without which, indeed, they could not have lived at all, for it costs dear to earn the bread in a city as rich as New York, and when one demands, besides, the necessaries of cheese and wine, eh, *bien*, one has to work. Is it not so?

They were two, the proprietors of this tiny shop—Joseph and Georges Simon; two old men who conducted their affairs very worthily, contenting themselves with little, making but slender expenses, economizing each sou, and dreaming always between themselves of the day when they might close their shop and return to end their days in the *douceurs* of the village home which they had left fifteen years ago.

In the folds of their Sunday coats, so carefully brushed, so *coquet* even in their shabbiness, one could find traces of the French tailor who had fabricated them ten years ago—the shoulders pointed, after the manner of a Parisian, and braid, worn and rusty now, but still *chic*, edging off the contours. But think!—had not those coats been made in Paris itself for the sole purpose of dazzling the droll Americans, just after Joseph and Georges decided themselves to come to America? The poor ones! They talked still of their life in Paris, of the—but, *chut!* it is enough to say that one has lived in Paris.

Joseph was the more *diable* of the two. He kept always the air, *rouge* and fine, of a *flaneur* of boulevards. He was tall, his white hair was curled, he had palish eyes which seemed ever ready to wink, an elegant mustache, and a manner as if he were constantly prepared to kiss the *mignonne* hand of some little woman. Georges was less cunning, but he also, with his pepper-colored hair *en brosse*, his kind eyes, his well-cut mustache and beard, had the air of a *bon enfant*. They lived but in an atmosphere of the past, from their day of birth in the little village of La Charnaye, just five hours from Paris, through their boyhood, their loves, their jealousies (for they had been jealous of each other,

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that which, however, arrives always with loves), the death of their mother and father, and, finally, the few profitable years in Paris, where, with hard work, they saved enough to come to America, but not, *hélas!* until they had already reached a ripe age. The memory of those good days of work and *fête* in the city of joy caused them to shiver deliciously, and to laugh little savorous laughs, as if they still felt on their tongues the soft taste of a succulent dish. They asked themselves now why they had left Paris, and they sighed often at the thought of their youth. But they found, nevertheless, always means of amusing themselves. First, there was the piano which they had bought at an auction. It had the air a trifle dissipated, perhaps—*eh bien quoi!* it had seen, doubtless, many nights of *fête*, that piano, and it had been well beaten to make the joy of others. It was now the hour of its repose, for Joseph could only play one finger at a time, and the tunes of one finger are not fatiguing for an instrument—is it not so? In the long, voluptuous evenings of the spring, Joseph, putting himself stiffly upon the stool, would make his one finger march over the old, stained bits of ivory, playing some café concert tune which came vaguely unrolling itself from the joyous past like an indulgent echo. Then he and Georges, in their hoarse voices of old men, would hum the gay little refrain, giving between themselves roguish glances of comprehension.

"Do you remember, you," Joseph would say, chuckling, "how the little—Saprelote, I remember no longer her name—sang '*Les petites trottines trottaient, trottaient, trottaient*'? It was prettily *chic*—that."

"*J'crois bien;* and do you remember, you," would cry Georges, "that Sunday we made the *fête* at Versailles, *hein?*" And they would look at each other smiling. The Sundays of now were very different from those others, where one made the *fête*, *bras dessus, bras dessous*, like children, the smile on the lips, the song in the heart. Here one put on one's Sunday coat, it is true, but really the occasion was not so gay. Every Sunday, though, they would go out together, Joseph and Georges, stopping perhaps for a little liqueur at the Café Lamartine, after walking up and down the avenue. They were always of a shabby elegance which seemed only shabby when one came near to them. Their shoes, pointed as pins, made little yellow mirrors for the reflection of the sun; their coats, well brushed, had yet an air indefinable of the boulevards; and in walking they talked always, with big gestures and shrugs of the shoulders.

"Saprelote, look me that—has one ever beheld a like mien? What has she got then, that little woman?"

"*Mon Dieu*, what a face of cheese!"

"Ah, that one is not so bad."

"Not like the little Parisians, *hein?* They do not know here the art of lifting up the skirts in crossing the streets. A bit of ankle, a bit of foot, and how it is *mignonne!*"

"Ah, *lá lá*, what money there is in this sacred city!" And like this, like that, they talked and sometimes sighed.

There came a day of summer when the city seemed nearly deserted and the affairs went slowly through an apoplectic heat which, with the dizzy sun, reddened even the gray streets. Joseph, dulled by the weather, promenaded himself alone down the Broadway. All of a sudden he saw an enormous poster in superb colors, which seemed to cry in his face, "Come here, *mon vieux*, give me an instant your look." There was represented on this poster a woman of a glittering beauty, and it was announced in big black letters that La Solaire would be at the Casino Roof Garden for one week in her *répertoire* of French songs. "*Tiens*," said Joseph to himself, "*tiens*, it must be that we see this." And he ran back to the little shop to recount the good news to his brother.

"A Parisian for sure," he said, all breathless. "It will be *épatant. Mon Dieu*, what a chance!"

"And our economies? The affairs do not march so well in these days," responded Georges, anxiously.

"Bah! The affairs – the affairs—that for the affairs!" exclaimed Joseph, snapping his fingers. "Does one see women like that every day? does one hear songs as she will sing them every day?"

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Georges sighed contentedly. "You have reason," he said. "I mock myself of the affairs."

They did not tire themselves in discussing the great day. Joseph played airs with his finger on the piano which, he declared, La Solaire would surely sing. But behold! one morning in reading the paper he cried, "*Sac à papier*, it is not possible!"

"What takes you?" said Georges.

"It is not possible," repeated Joseph, with a confused air.

"But at the end explain yourself," said Georges, impatient.

"Suzanne—the little Suzanne," stammered Joseph.

"Suzanne who?" demanded Georges.

"But, Suzanne Lefleur, *pardieu!*" cried Joseph, rising and waving the paper in his hands. "Think then—think then it is she—La Solaire—Suzanne—Saprelote. It is she—she comes, she arrives, she sings, my Suzanne!"

Georges looked at his brother stupidly. "Big animal, *va!*" said Joseph, tapping him on the shoulder. "The paper says it; it recounts her life. She will sing the songs of our village. I had always an idea of that little one there—"

"Not possible."

"Not possible, big stupid, since I repeat it to you?"

Then what excitement, what exclamations! The little Suzanne, the toy of their childhood, the—love of their youth. Ah, it was that one who nearly caused them to fight, she who could snap her fingers at all the boys in the village, a piece of sugar modeled into a woman, a laugh of honey, the voice of a bird calling its mate. Ah, *lá lá*, what a child! And here she was famous—a *chanteuse*, a woman of posters. The two old men looked at one another, the mouths open. "Saprelote she is not so young as that," said Joseph. "But she was of our age—and we are no longer adolescent chickens, *hein?*"

"The women, see you," said Georges, wisely, "have the age that pleases them—which, moreover, applies itself to everything that pleases them."

"She loved me well, the little Suzanne," murmured Joseph in a half voice, caressing his mustache.

"*Nom d'un nom, tu as du toupet!*" cried Georges; "it is me whom she loved." For the first time in years the old ones regarded each other furiously.

"What do you know, you?" asked Joseph, sneering a little. Georges turned with an annoyed air.

"You will see, you will see when she comes." They forgot, both of them, that they were old, that Suzanne was no longer young; and that night they sat in opposite corners of their little shop, silent, lost in their dreams, each one saying to himself, "He will see." Joseph played now the airs, nearly forgotten, of his village, and he pleased himself in recalling the delicious days when he was but a boy and Suzanne but a girl. The first kiss, behind the little stone church—fie, what a place for a first kiss!—the cajoleries of that Suzanne; what a child! and the tapping of her little wooden *sabots* as she ran up the funny twisted street of the village, he running after her in a sweet chase for another kiss on those pink cheeks. And Georges smiled too. He had his memories also of the little Suzanne. They were not so amiable one for the other now that Suzanne danced again between them. But at the end Georges, the more sensible, approached his brother. "We are not still children," he said. "*Allons!* It is La Solaire who comes, not Suzanne," and he could not prevent himself from smiling discreetly as he continued: "Give me your hand, *mon vieux*." Joseph gave his hand, but they stood each one, nevertheless, on opposite sides of the dimple of Suzanne, and each one thought always, "It is me whom she loved." In a measure, as their souvenirs became animated, they found more and more ways to inflame themselves one against the other. It was now Joseph who, fondling his mustache as if he were stroking the soft hair of a loved one, hummed little tunes full of tenderness, now Georges who, with his eyes fixed in the distance, murmured gentle phrases as if he were talking to a cherished being, while at each instant the two old men would look at one another with distrust. "What has he in the head at present?" Joseph would demand of himself. "What takes him?" would ask

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Georges anxiously to himself. For to each one the other seemed grotesquely old.

During this time the affairs went from worse to worse. It had become a question how to pay the rent and at the same time supply their modest demands of living. It arrived that one night Joseph, who felt never any worry over the accounts, could no longer contain himself. "Listen," he said; "we have at present many more pennies than pieces of silver in the bank, but I have thought"—he hesitated—"I have thought that as my Suzanne—"

Georges laughed louder than was necessary. "Your Suzanne!" he cried hoarsely. "Your Suzanne! That is what is amusing."

"Will you hold your tongue?" continued Joseph, excitedly. "Saprelote—your Suzanne—my Suzanne—our Suzanne—but at the end, what does it make, *bon Dieu?* As I was saying, Suzanne arrives to-morrow. It must be that we send her a bouquet. The paper informed me of her address."

"The economies—" stammered Georges.

"Ah, you love well Suzanne with your economies!" cried Joseph.

"If I thought not of them, we should be dead of hunger long ago," said Georges; "but this time I am of your advice; we must send a bouquet to Suzanne." So upon the next day they went to a florist and disputed in a loud voice over the choice of flowers.

"I hold it," announced at last Joseph, proudly. "It shall be a superb bouquet of poppies and cornflowers. Do you remember, you, how the fields at home flowered with them in the summer, all red and blue? It will recall to her those times."

"Ah, the good idea!" cried Georges, and they smiled at one another, forgetting a little their rivalry. "Are they dear, do you think?" whispered Georges. Joseph made a magnificent gesture. "The price should be a bagatelle," he whispered back, "but in summer those are just the least dear." Nevertheless, when they had paid for the bouquet there was left but little in their pocketbook, certainly not enough for tickets to hear Suzanne sing, that which they had awaited with such impatience. The poor ones looked sadly at the few sous which remained. "No chance," murmured Joseph, disconsolately. "But perhaps—"

"That—no, and a thousand times no," said Georges, firmly. "We can no more spend—absolutely nothing. We are at the end."

"The bouquet was very *chic*," Joseph told himself, "and the little card we sent with our address— Perhaps she will write to me—perhaps—who knows?"

"When she sees my address," Georges told himself, "she will send for me, perhaps. And then I will laugh to the nose of that Joseph."

The following morning Joseph seized the paper eagerly. Yes, there was a paragraph on the début of La Solaire. He read it, his face purpling itself more and more with rage. "Ah, the miserables!" he cried, walking up and down the room like a madman, "ah, the miserables! But think, then, think—my Suzanne deigns to come here, she deigns to sing—songs which, moreover" (he made a gesture of importance with one hand) "are much above their heads: she establishes herself before those people there, and behold what arrives to her. 'La Solaire no longer young,' they say. She is as young as me—as young—" He stopped before the little cracked mirror, regarded his white hair, turned quickly and continued shouting to Georges, who listened sympathetically, but much of the conviction had gone from his voice.

Georges rose also. "My Suzanne! my Suzanne!" he mimicked. "But finish then—it is me whom she loves."

"No, it is me," replied Joseph. "Since she told it me—*là*, are you satisfied now?"

"Since she told it me, too."

"Imbecile!"

"Animal!"

They stopped suddenly, red, furious, the eyes sparkling, the paper still held crushed in the hands of Joseph. Their voices had risen, they had not heard the discreet tapping on the door, and now they looked stupefied, for some one had knocked, some one had opened the door,

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some one stood smiling graciously toward them. She was truly a dazzling woman, who lighted up the dark little shop with her elegant presence. It must be confessed that she had the contours a little too—but do not let us be cruel—they were of a charming solidity nevertheless, the waist well curved, small hands like butterfly wings, and a face—*ma foi*—the dimple was always there, and dimples never grow old. The two brothers stood still in an ecstasy which dared not move for fear of waking itself.

Then the lady advanced quickly, laughing with a laugh of honey. "Oh, *là là, là là*, what do I see? Kiss me, my old ones!" In the transport of a child she threw her arms, one around the neck of Joseph, one around the neck of Georges. "Ah, but I am ravished, ravished to find you again, my good friends!" she cried joyously. "*Mon Dieu*, what chance!" They looked at each other a trifle stupidly. It was Suzanne—the little Suzanne who was dancing not between them but around them. Joseph, breathing deep the perfume which floated subtly from the folds of her dress, closed his eyes rapturously. "*Espèces de chers nigauds*. For what were you quarreling when I came in?" demanded Suzanne in an affectionate tone.

Joseph glanced sheepishly at Georges. "But of nothing, I assure you, nothing."

Suzanne shook one little finger at them. "*Menteurs!*" she laughed—"it was of a woman. When men enrage themselves, it is always because of a woman. Here I come to see you, after many years, when you are old enough to have become good, and you still quarrel about women—*Mon Dieu*—"

There was a silence. Suddenly Joseph laughed too. "It was because of you, my little Suzanne. We imagined ourselves still young, we imagined you—" he stopped himself short. Suzanne laughed no more. She walked over to the mirror, opened a small gold box which she carried, lifted her veil, powdered her nose, put a touch of red on her cheeks and lips, looked at herself, sighed and turned to them. "See you, *mes amis*," she said; "the men can afford to become old—but we others—" she shrugged her shoulders, then smiled radiantly. "*Moi, tu sais*—when I shall have the air of being as old as I am, no one shall see me ever again. And you disputed yourselves, my poor ones, over me? Oh, *lá lá*—what time lost! I—La Solaire?" Two tears rolled down her cheeks. "*Allons*," she said; "*j'suis pas venue te voir pour ça.*" Then she saw the piano. "But you play?" she asked gayly. Joseph took an important air.

"A little, to distract," he said. Then they commenced to talk very fast. They had so much to say to one another. Each one interrupted the other with a "Do you remember?" "Shall you ever forget?" "Was it not amusing?" "How is Jacques?" "What has that species of Jean done with himself?" "How goes the mother?"

The face of Suzanne grew sad at that question. "The mother is dead these last five years," she said. "It is for me now to care for the little Marie—no longer so little—and the big Pierre."

"And the Curé?" demanded Joseph. The dimple played in the cheek of Suzanne, but her eyes became devout and tender.

"*Ce cher Curé*," she said. "He manages always his little world. What a saint!" And she crossed herself, as did Joseph and Georges. "I could no longer wait to see you. When I received the beautiful bouquet of poppies and cornflowers—ah, the dear flowers! how they took me back to the fields of wheat at home!"

"We had thought," began Joseph and Georges in chorus, with contented voices. Then Suzanne regarded the paper lying on the floor, and Joseph, seeing her look, grew suddenly angry again. "The miserables!" he began, but she stopped him.

"Oh, it is not worth while, *allez*," she said. "They earn their bread like you and me. And then, you know, the Americans have big hearts and much money, but they cannot understand always everything. For them I am a stranger; I am older than I should be; I sing songs in another language. It would be the same if an American woman would come to us; for, see you, *mes amis*, the women of France are apart. They

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sing, they talk, they are children of another world. Each one has his *métier*, you know. I admire them, those American women; but, *lá lá!* I cannot be of them." She rose and went to the piano. "*A propos*, I desire to make you acquainted with La Solaire," she said. "I shall sing for you songs Suzanne sang other times, in the fashion which La Solaire sings them now."

Joseph and Georges stayed nailed to their chairs. She enchanted them; they nodded their heads, and beat time to the old melodies they knew so well. But they had become suddenly two old men listening to the songs of their youth. And La Solaire? She was the *chanteuse*, with the gestures, the eyes, the atmosphere of the theater. The lines in her face, a little hard, a little tired, which had disappeared while she was Suzanne, returned with La Solaire. The time drew near, at last, when she prepared herself to say adieu. She had remarked the signs of poverty in the little shop, and she said to herself, "Ah, the poor ones; the poor ones!"

"I cannot return to see you," she told them sadly. "I have each moment engaged after to-day—but, tell me, have you ever dreamed of going back to the little village?"

The two old brothers joined their hands together. "If we have dreamed!" cried Joseph. "Saprelote, we have done but that!"

"Listen," said Suzanne, excitedly—"listen to me. I told you of Marie and Pierre. They are alone, poor children, at home. Figure to yourself, alone! How I should love to think of them under your care." She turned away, rapidly fumbled in her little gold bag, then came toward them. "I leave two tickets for to-night," she said. "No, do not thank me—and I leave something else. Promise me you will not look until I have gone—and, *mes amis*"—she smiled, but the corners of her mouth trembled—"promise me to guard well Marie and Pierre. Do not try to see me again." Before they could find their voices she had kissed them both and run out of the door. They heard the noise of horses trotting away.

Then Joseph moved slowly toward the small envelope which lay on the table, Georges after him. There were two tickets of the theater and a bank note. "*Mon Dieu, mon Dieu!*" repeated Joseph to himself. Georges began to cry and laugh. "Our little Suzanne, our little Suzanne! but if we take this and go back, it will be her pleasure and our heaven. There is Pierre, she said—you remember—and little Marie."

"Our Suzanne, she loved us the two, then!" said Joseph.

TO ANY SPENDTHRIFT

BY ROOSEVELT PRUYN WALKER

Thou mayst not live unto thyself alone.
To waste or spend,
O never dare to dream thou art thine own.
"Brother and Friend,"
Their voices sound forever in thine ears.
Canst thou deny them when their arms are thrown
About thee, heedless unthrift? Thou art none
Thine own possession, all thou art is theirs.
Still are they calling, calling, "Brother and Friend!"
Still art thou these—or nothing—to the end.

. . . . . .

Thou mayst not live unto thyself alone.

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LETTERS FROM AN INDIAN BUNGALOW

BY AGATHA DANE

THE FIRST LETTER

HERE I am installed in my bungalow—not settled yet—I can't be that till my "things" come by goods train, which has already been three weeks making the journey from Bombay, which we did in three days by express. But I have a roof over me, and, with the spoons and forks and plates from my lunch-basket, and a few purchases from the bazaar, am getting on very well; though I shall be very glad to have a tablecloth again.

Anyway, I like it better than being in a hotel. Indian hotels are curious places. You have to provide your own sheets, blankets, pillows, and towels, and have your own servant to wait on you. But even in private houses it is the custom to take at least one man whenever asked out to dinner parties to stand behind your chair at table; the idea being that unless you have your own servant to attend to you, you may get nothing to eat. In a hotel where there are no such luxuries as electric bells or call-boys or hot and cold water "laid on"—as they say in England—you have to have almost as many people to look after you as in your own house.

Engaging servants is a funny business in this country. I merely told the Captain Sahib's bearer to go out and get me some—with the result that after breakfast our veranda was invaded by an army of strange-looking natives. Eleven would-be cooks, five watchmen, fifteen butlers, and six choprassis were among the crowd. I don't know quite what a choprassi is—a man to sit outside your door, run errands, and look ornamental, I believe; but I knew I did not want one, for it was not on my list.

My list had been made out by a veteran Indian housekeeper, and I was rather appalled at the number of people apparently needed to run such a modest establishment as ours was to be. Moreover, the wages as written down in no case agreed with those demanded by the applicants for the position. Where the list said a butler's pay was twelve rupees a month, these all asked eighteen to twenty; the cooks insisted on twenty instead of fifteen; and the washerman claimed an extra rupee for doing the ayah's washing.

"You must be firm," I was told, "and not pay more." But when I was firm, after consulting my authority, the cooks, butlers, etc., were equally firm, and simply went away and did not come back. So I had to believe that prices really had all gone up within the year; that stories told me of the Indian servants being spoilt, of these up-to-date ideas and founding of trade unions, were true. Right here I may as well explain that a rupee is, roughly speaking, about thirty cents. I always think in dollars, and divide the number of rupees by three to find them—you can do that yourself if you want to know how much cooks and such people get in America.

I sat in a reclining chair and held a sort of Durbar. The bearer was master of ceremonies. His nose was held in the air, higher than ever as he handed me each book of chits and made the owner take off his shoes on the veranda steps before being ushered into my presence with a salaam.

That is all one has to go by—the chits, or letters of reference, from the servant's former employers. As soon as you engage any one you take possession of his entire collection and lock it away safely. This is supposed to prevent any running away or dishonesty, since without chits no servant can hope to get another place. The theory is good, but, as they have no conscience about borrowing or stealing one another's, I confess that I prefer the American intelligence office method as

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surer. You must remember that the average Indian cannot read his own chits on account of their being written in English, so no wonder if he gets them mixed up, and values quantity rather than quality, for in the middle of a watchman's assortment, for instance, you come across a letter recommending some one else as a good tailor. That afternoon a cook came with the very same book I had had shown to me twice before by two different cooks in the morning, and I don't know about which of them, if any, the flattering recommendations were originally written. The dates of these chits often tell a story. In looking through a book of a dozen or so, one often finds that apparently the cook—or whatever he may be—has solved the problem of how to be in more than one place at one time, and sometimes also to have had several names. "*Nubby Bux* has lived with me for the last three years as cook-caterer, and is a most excellent one. He is dismissed only because I am leaving the country, and I am sure will have no trouble in getting another situation"—signed "General Sir Somebody or Other"—sounds promising till you discover that it was written somewhere in the early seventies; and you suspiciously wonder what this one has been doing with his time ever since, and how he has managed to keep his youthful looks, even if he then played the rôle of infant prodigy. There is no such thing as an uncomplimentary chit. "No pay, no chit," is a common threat, and if the servant is dismissed for any grave offense, his master refuses to write him one at all. All this makes selection difficult—a mere matter of luck, in fact, for the beginner in Indian housekeeping. As I said, I didn't want a choprassi, and all six went sadly off, but it was harder to persuade the seven bespangled women, who chattered and whispered and laughed in a butterfly-like group, that I did not need an ayah. One insisted on my looking at her chits, which she carried in a gay cover of a "Child's Illustrated Alphabet." Another had hers scattered throughout a "Book of Prayers for the Household." But we had had an ayah and a bearer picked out for us by a friend of the Sahib's, and sent to meet us at Bombay. I loved the bearer at sight, because of his name, Gunga Din, which is, so far, the only real Kipling article I have found in the country. The ayah is also a success, because Baby seems to like her. She is tall and almost black, and her teeth are stained dark red. She steals across the room to the clank, clank of her anklets and the jingle, jingle of her bracelets and nose and ear rings, and Baby is fascinated, and consents to yield to her powers of persuasion and fall asleep when neither nurse nor I can produce the least effect. So I refused the family prayer ayah and the alphabet one and all the others, and turned my attention to the cooks. I chose one who looked like a picture of "Uncle Sam." He had a long chin beard dyed bright red, and wore a sort of orange dressing-gown. I engaged him at exactly double what my list said was the correct salary, but out of it he agreed to pay his son to act as cook's mate, or mesalchi.

The fifteen khitmaghars all melted away because I refused to pay what they wanted for wages. However, one came sneaking back later, saying that he would come on my terms, but dared not admit it before the others, since they would beat him if he said anything different from them. His name is Ahmed Shah, and he professes to be a Mohammedan priest. I was rather impressed by having a priest as butler, but doubtless the latter profession is a more paying one.

At the end of the day I found myself provided with a butler, cook, mesalchi, washerman, water-carrier, watchman, and a sweeper. I told them all to be on hand to travel out to Meeammeer with the luggage in the bullock carts, and went to bed quite pleased with my day's work.

The bullock carts were ordered for the next day at seven. I thought that would be time for them to get to Meeammeer by noon, while we were to drive out after luncheon in a "fitten," as they call a phaeton. Only really, in America, the carriage of that name would be described as a hack. The furniture man had promised to put all the furniture in place

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in the rooms the day before, and I had ordered a lot of groceries sent out, and had given the new cook some money to spend on meat and vegetables in the bazaar, so everything seemed ready for a good start. Alas for the best-laid schemes of mice and men—or perhaps I should say *rats*—in the East! The servants straggled in one by one, though my retinue was rather diminished by the fact that the washerman, water-carrier, and tailor had run away; probably they had in the meantime found situations more to their liking, or with better pay; but the bullock carts never appeared till half-past ten. Then began the work of loading them. Besides my luggage, there was that of the servants; they had an enormous amount of nondescript articles—beds, brass cooking utensils, stoves, and so forth. The cook showed me with pride his bazaar purchases, which included four dozen eggs, a live cock and hen, and three ducks tied up in a red cotton handkerchief and making a tremendous noise with their quacking. Each individual box and parcel was lifted up by the coolies who had come for the purpose, and put on one of the carts, only to be taken off again and set back on the veranda. The other men squatted about and all talked at once, giving advice and suggestions in a most excited manner. At the end of an hour and a half not one thing had got any further, and I went out in a rage and stood there directing the proceedings, or I doubt if they would ever have finished or even begun. Then there was no rope to tie things in place, so one man had to be despatched to the bazaar to buy some, and the others seized the opportunity to go for their dinners. At last, about one o'clock, the carts started, but, as our bungalow was not more than about five miles away, I hoped they might not be more than three hours on the way.

Gunga Din and his master had left that morning to go to camp for a month, so Baby, nurse, and I were alone. I told the butler that he could drive out with us, and when our fitten arrived it was accompanied by a tonga as well—ordered by the butler for himself, the driver said. "Not at all," I insisted; "he is to go on the front seat of my fitten." The tonga man, however, was not to be discouraged; it was rather a shock when we at last got to our bungalow to find that he had followed behind us in the empty tonga all the way, and was demanding to be paid.

Other shocks were: finding all the furniture dumped out in front of the house instead of being arranged inside, and the non-appearance of the bullock carts. Then the fitten driver, when I paid him, was not content—to put it mildly—and refused to leave till I gave him "backsheesh." The tonga man also wanted to be paid, saying he had been ordered to drive with his fitten to Meeammeer, and had done so. They accordingly sat outside on the veranda waiting for the eventual compromise, while I, working meantime like a slave carrying the furniture into the house, waited for the missing bullock carts. At last they arrived—about six o'clock. And such confusion! My ayah and butler rushed out to upbraid them for being so late; the servants and coolies tumbled off their seats on the carts and began vociferating loudly, all together; and the fitten and tonga drivers and one or two odd men, who had sprung up from nowhere, all joined in. It seems that both carts had upset on the way—indeed, it was quite evident, for everything which had started off so carefully packed in place was now thrown back anyhow, and most of the trunks were upside down. In the middle of the scene stood the tall cook with his long red beard, like a prophet of old, as he raised his arm to heaven and solemnly denounced the coolies in awful terms because all his eggs were broken and two of the ducks dead.

Even then there was no peace for the weary. It began to grow dark, and we discovered that only one-half of the provisions I had ordered had come, and that that half did not include any oil or candles. Behold me then in a bazaar tumtum—a curious cart in which you ride backwards—rattling along through the night to the one store in Meeammeer. The drive seemed endless, though really only a couple of miles. But by this time it was pitchy dark, and I wondered if the driver knew how completely I was at

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his mercy, not even being able, in his language, to give him any directions not to drive so fast. However, at last I found myself safely back at the bungalow. Baby was in bed and asleep, and I followed her example. The straw curtains for my door-windows were not hung up, and my room opened right into the black Indian night and the desert of the Punjab. I awoke with a start—footsteps were coming close to my door, and a lantern flashed into my face. It was the chowkidar, or watchman, making his rounds outside the house; his duty being to walk around all night with a thick stick, singing and coughing, to make a noise to keep off robbers. His footsteps died away; and I fell asleep again, listening to the howling of the jackals and the yelping of pie-dogs—my neighbors.

SUMMER VESPER SERMON

BY AUSTIN ABBOTT

THY ROD AND THY STAFF

I AM going to ask my brother to occupy this summer pulpit to-day. God's rod and staff were his companions throughout his life; and they comforted him in the valley of death when he was called to pass through it. This letter, which I have come upon in looking over some old family letters to me, has the greater significance because of his personality. He was a successful lawyer in active practice in New York City, and the Dean of the New York University Law School. This means, as any one may realize who thinks about it at all, that he was a very busy man. But he was not too busy to be ardently interested in the church, to attend its weekly as well as its Sunday services, and, as this letter shows, to take an interest and make a contribution to its service even when sickness or an imperative engagement prevented him from attending it in person. The letter is undated. It was sent to Dr. William M. Taylor, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, of which my brother was for many years a member. L. A.

My dear Pastor:

The subject you announced for Wednesday night, "Favorite Passages of Scripture," reminded me of the words, "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

At my father's house in the country there is a little closet in the chimney corner where were kept the canes and walking-sticks of several generations of our family. There is a venerable and homely birch stick with which the great-grandfather used to ramble over his farm, and the ivory-headed cane with which he always walked to "meeting." There is the gold-mounted cane that the granduncle flourished, and the ebony cane that I suppose some traveled friend brought from abroad years and years ago. There is the peeled stick which some serving-man cut, and on which he wrought out with his penknife Pope's lines on the happy man "whose wish and care a few paternal acres bound, content to breathe his native air on his own ground," and so on, and which, thus inscribed and decorated, he presented to his master as a token of affection. There is the granddaughter's alpenstock brought home from Switzerland, and various samples of grotesque-headed sticks made by the grandsons in the family workshop.

In my visits to the old house, when my father and I are going out for a walk, we often go to the cane closet, and pick out our sticks to suit the fancy of the occasion. In this I have frequently been reminded of the saying that the Word of God is a staff. How often have I selected from the armory of the Interpreter a text suited to the present exigency!

During the war, when the season of discouragement and impending disaster was upon us, the verse, "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart

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is fixed, trusting in the Lord," was a staff to walk with, many dark days. When death took away our child and left us almost broken-hearted, I found another staff in the promise that "Though weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning." When, in impaired health, I was exiled for a year, not knowing whether I should be permitted to return to my home and my work again, I took with me this staff which never failed: "He knoweth the thoughts that he thinketh toward thee, thoughts of peace and not of evil." In times of special danger or doubt, when human judgment has seemed to be set at naught, I have found it easy to go forward with this staff: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." And in emergencies, when there has seemed to be no adequate time either for deliberation or for action, I have never found that this staff has failed me: "He that believeth shall not make haste."

I wish that our young men, instead of stumbling purposely, as so many do, over what seems to them repugnant or repulsive in the Scripture, would choose daily from the armory a staff suited to the walk of the day, and they would soon come to possess many favorite, because helpful, passages in constant remembrance.

I fear I shall not be able to be present with you, and so I send you this as the contribution of

AN ABSENT MEMBER.

FISHER'S AMERICAN REVOLUTION[1]

WE would extend a preliminary word of advice to all contemplating the purchase and perusal of Mr. Sydney George Fisher's "The Struggle for American Independence." Do not read the preface, or at all events do not read it before reading the body of the book. It is not a preface that arouses curiosity and whets the interest; rather, it annoys and repels, and is altogether likely to create an inordinate prejudice against the author. For Mr. Fisher begins with the suggestion that until he wrote his "True History of the American Revolution"—of which the present work is an enlargement, and a considerable enlargement—nobody had ever written anything like a trustworthy account of the heroic struggle for independence. Elaborating, he accuses other writers of having yielded unduly to a "feeling against research," and of having neglected the proper study and citation of the original evidence bearing on the Revolution. And, among writers who have gone to the original evidence for their material, he especially criticises Fiske and Trevelyan as having adopted too narrow and partisan a point of view. A preface given up so largely to pointing out the defects of other workers in the same field is scarcely calculated to inspire admiration for or confidence in the competitor-critic. In Mr. Fisher's case such a preface is the more regrettable since he has actually written one of the most refreshing and stimulating histories of the Revolution that we have seen.

For, notwithstanding the gross exaggeration in many of his strictures on his fellow-historians, it is undoubtedly true that much corrective work remains to be done with regard to both the causes and method of the great separation between England and her American colonies. Special students, attacking one problem or another, have long realized the importance of the fresh evidence which they have utilized, and which they themselves have possibly brought to light. And the general historian—as shown by the handling of the subject in such a work as the recently published "American Nation" serial history of the United States—is also alive to the necessity of basing his statements on source material of which, in many cases, earlier historians were not so much as aware. Thus Mr. Fisher is by no means a solitary laborer in the vineyard of reconstruction. At the same time, it is clear that he is one of the most diligent of

[1] The Struggle for American Independence. By Sydney George Fisher. Two vols. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $4.

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laborers; that he knows what historical evidence is, and how to weigh and use it; that he is not afraid to face unpleasant facts; and that he has a real, and uncommon, gift for combining a passion for minute research with story-telling skill.

His view of the Revolution is in many ways original, and is sure to excite a good deal of comment, particularly among the learned gentlemen who contribute to the pages of the "American Historical Review." He does not describe the Revolution as the history of a Tory reaction—to use Mrs. Marks's striking phrase—or as a perfectly justifiable outblossoming of popular wrath against a Government that was at once ignorant, corrupt, and tyrannical. Instead, he regards it as the inevitable product of a widespread desire for independence, which was fostered in the colonists by the degree of self-government they had enjoyed, by the almost complete absence of effective supervision on the part of the home authorities, by the prevalence of such democratic religious faiths as Puritanism and Presbyterianism, by the influence of political philosophers like Grotius, Puffendorf, Locke, Burlamaqui, and Montesquieu; and perhaps most powerfully of all fostered by the influence of natural environment. The Revolution, he distinctly states, was in no sense accidental or artificial; it was simply a struggle between the two opposing ideas of colonial empire and separate existence; it had to come, and it came, not because the English Government was despotic, but in spite of the fact that the English Government earnestly sought, and continued to seek long after hostilities had begun, to effect a compromise which should meet the demands of the colonists but at the same time retain them within the empire.

Moreover, Mr. Fisher takes the position—and this phase of his argument, by the way, is not at all new—that the desire for independence was long latent in the colonies, and that such measures as the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act were merely irritants causing it to spring into sudden activity. Here he is perhaps least convincing. He quotes the Swedish botanist Kalm and other travelers who bore back to Europe strange tales of the "passion for independence" visible among the American people; and he quotes the testimony of Joseph Galloway and other loyalists—scarcely unprejudiced witnesses—to the same effect. But, like previous writers, he fails to produce any evidence that may really be considered conclusive on this most important point. Against the idea that the colonies were hotbeds of sedition and rebellion years before matters came to a crisis, stands the fact—on which Mr. Fisher himself lays emphasis—that patriot agitators found it not at all easy to rouse public opinion to the point of forcing a total separation. Indeed, on this latter question critics are not unlikely to charge Mr. Fisher with taking an ultra-loyalist attitude; since, notwithstanding his earlier assertions, he practically claims that adherence to the patriot cause was largely a matter not of choice but of compulsion.

Coming to the war itself, he carefully distinguishes between "our foreign war of the patriot body with England, our civil war of the patriots with the loyalists, and the European war which France, Spain, and Holland waged in our behalf." Of the last of these three wars within a war, Mr. Fisher properly says just enough to indicate its bearing on the events occurring in America. The conflict between the loyalists and the patriots is, however, studied in much greater detail than is usually the case with general histories of the Revolution. Like Professor Van Tyne—whose admirable monograph on "The Loyalists in the American Revolution" is an excellent specimen of the corrective work now being done by American scholars—Mr. Fisher emphasizes the terrible anarchy and bloodthirstiness that characterized this most vindictive civil war. Nor does he write as a loyalist apologist. On the contrary, he explicitly points out that "the fatal defect in the loyalist position was its unnaturalness. They gave their devotion not to the land they lived in, and the government and social system that would naturally grow from that soil. They loved and

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worshiped a country and a government three thousand miles away. . . . In the long run, nothing but contempt awaits the men who will not stand by their own, who weakly wish to be ruled by a foreign power for the sake of what they suppose to be a superior refinement of civilization." Still, he would deal with the loyalists in a spirit of strict justness. He would not have his readers imagine—as the readers of the old-school histories once were assured—that the loyalist camp alone held all the cut-throats and house-breakers, horse-poisoners and barn-burners, who terrorized unhappy non-combatants in every part of the land. It is not a pleasant chapter in the Revolution, but it is one of its most significant chapters, and Mr. Fisher is amply justified in giving it the prominence he does.

As to "our foreign war of the patriot party with England," Mr. Fisher does not conceal his belief that the American cause would in all probability have been hopelessly lost but for the half-hearted aggressiveness of the Tory Government up to the failure of the Peace Commission of 1778, the extreme fidelity with which Howe obeyed the Government's suggestions and refrained from availing himself of opportunities to exterminate or capture the patriot army, and the intervention of France after Howe's failure to co-operate with Burgoyne, and Burgoyne's surrender to Gates. The charge that Howe "played politics" and deliberately threw away his chances in order to embarrass the Ministry and vindicate the Whig claim that war against the Americans was useless and impracticable, clearly finds favor with Mr. Fisher, and in proof he advances considerable evidence that will be quite new to most of his readers. It is, however, a question not so much of stating facts as of interpreting facts; and there will not be wanting critics to claim that Mr. Fisher has erred in his interpretation. Thus, also, with the insistence with which he emphasizes the importance of the aid rendered by the French navy.

Indeed, there are many topics his treatment of which he may be called to defend. To New Englanders it may seem that he has done scant justice to the Adamses and other patriot leaders of that section. Certainly Mr. Fisher is not a "New England historian," else it would scarcely have been possible for him to open a sentence with—"Allowing, however, for Adams's determination to have everything begin in Boston," etc. Virginians, again, may feel that he has slighted Patrick Henry, and, with Kentuckians, criticise the summary manner in which he disposes of the Kaskaskia-Vincennes campaign of George Rogers Clark. Then, too, North Carolinians are apt to resent his attitude with regard to the Battle of Alamance and the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. But the fact is that, however he may have erred in detail, he has taken a large view of a large subject, has explored it with painstaking, honest effort, and, despite his unfortunate preface, has written a book that will be enjoyed even by those most inclined to dissent from its conclusions.

Comment on Current Books

Social Psychology

Other writers have preceded Professor Ross in this field, as Le Bon, and notably Tardé, to whose work on "The Laws of Imitation" he owns large indebtedness. In the application of principles to the phenomena of American society he is in advance of all other writers, and, whether correct, or, as he fears, often in error, is indisputably interesting, as readers of his preceding books have learned to expect. By social psychology he understands the study of the uniformities in feeling, belief, will, and action which grow out of human association and interaction, and holds that it should precede the study of sociology, which is concerned with social structure. The range of this work[1] appears in such chapter-titles, among others, as Suggestibility, The Crowd, Mob Mind, Fashion, Conventionality, Custom, Rational Imitation, Discussion, Conflict, Compromise, Public Opinion. The follies and perils of the present, as Professor Ross sees them, receive incisive criticism. That

[1] Social Psychology. By Edward Alsworth Ross. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50, net.

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he is not content simply to be read appears in the exercises for study subjoined to each of his twenty-three chapters. Here, taken at random, are some of the questions propounded: "Explain the deadliness of the innuendo. Explain why in the country *birth*, in the city *wealth*, is the chief basis of social rating. Is the Jewish love of large families suited to a remote or to a present situation? Contrast the effects of foreign war and of civil war upon the spirit of tradition. Why is it that only the higher religions resist free inquiry?" Evidently the spirit of free investigation and criticism is invoked throughout the book. A salient note is its protest against the unduly repressive "cake of custom," and its demand for the cultivation of a healthy individuality. One must dissent from it occasionally, but it is a wholesome, stimulating, and serviceable work.

Biology and Its Makers

The multitudinous facts which go to constitute the expanding science of biology demand some such synthetic view as this volume[1] presents of the broad features of the science, the ideas and the steps by which it has been built up. By writing the story of its development around the lives and achievements of its chief builders this popular and untechnical account of its rise and progress is warmed with personal interest. Professor Locy has made good selective use of an embarrassing wealth of material, and has not neglected to give their place to the important subsidiary sciences—anatomy, histology, physiology, microscopy, embryology, bacteriology, palæontology. The doctrine of organic evolution is reserved for special treatment. This is deservedly distinguished from that with which it is popularly confounded—Darwinism, the doctrine of evolution by natural selection and the survival of the fittest. While scientific men as a body, two or three dissentients excepted, accept the evolutionary doctrine, their present controversies, as Professor Locy remarks, are concerned solely with its factors—none of which by itself suffices to explain the complexity of the evolutionary process. Besides the material benefits, agricultural and medical, which biology has already conferred are reckoned riddance from superstitions, increased respect for truth, and a broader basis for morality and religion. Among the numerous portraits which adorn the volume are some quite rare.

English Usage

"The slough of linguistic anarchy in which we are now largely floundering" has induced Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, to utter a strong protest against verbalists and "grammaticasters," who are "schoolmastering the language," and a recall to sound principles. He does not agree with the lament of precisians that our language is becoming corrupt—a thing he deems impossible unless the people become corrupt. On the other hand, the history of language is a history of so-called corruptions of a merely etymological or grammatical sort. *Per contra*, he holds that grammar itself is worthless, except as based on the practice of the great masters of language. Their past and present usage is the authoritative standard for the present time. Their consensus outweighs any individual objector. Yet "there is a long list of disputed locutions." Here the best prevailing usage has not yet been ascertained by an exhaustive research. This only, not the grammarians or etymologists, will have to determine it. The essays included in this volume[1] have appeared from time to time in Harper's Magazine, but in their present form include much fresh matter, with the discussion of many new disputed points of usage. This is not only highly instructive, but comforting to many who have had the rod of correction applied to them by a "pedantic but ignorant purism." Even the split infinitive, so execrated by many, is declared to be on the way to universal adoption. The net influence of these scholarly and entertaining essays makes for the encouragement of educated independence in preferring language that is idiomatic and natural to what is formal and precise.

What a Woman Saw in Central and South Africa

President Roosevelt's approaching African journey lends interest to up-to-date descriptions of life in the regions which he expects to visit. The present volume[2] is therefore a book of particular note, since at least half of it comprises a description of Central Africa. Readers will note with surprise that two women, apparently traveling by themselves, have made a long tour to Lake Victoria Nyanza with entire safety. The railway journey thither must be unique. Where else could one look out from a railway car and see zebras, gnus, giraffes, gazelles, hyenas, wild ostriches, and even lions? Where else, too, could one see so many types of savage human life? The observation of all this would be interesting told by any one; but, as General Baden-Powell says in his introduction to the present volume, when a woman records her impressions of travel, the pages ripple with little quaint, human touches, the

[1] Biology and Its Makers. By William A. Locy, Ph.D. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $2.50.

[1] The Standard of Usage in English. By Thomas R. Lounsbury. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50, net.

[2] Some African Highways. By Caroline Kirkland. Dana Estes & Co., Boston, Mass. $1.50.

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direct result of quick observation. Women "paint the character of countries and people far more vividly than do the more erudite writings of the mere man, who plods along, basing his remarks very largely on what he has already read or been told." All through this book such keenly pointed little pen-pictures are scattered: for instance, of Asab, the Abyssinian port, where three hundred warriors from the desert (Nubians, Somalis, and Sudanese) were taken on board the author's ship to fight a native uprising in German East Africa; of the hand-run tram system of Mombasa, supplemented by the gharries, or rickshaws, and the carriages and horses of the Hindu merchants; of the customs of London's West End found in an English colony in the heart of darkest Africa; of the contrast between English and German colonies in Africa; of the sleeping sickness; of the new conditions in the Transvaal; of the Chinese on the Rand there, and of Lord Selborne's success in the administration of South Africa.

Personalism "Not to form abstract theories, but to formulate and understand this practical life of ours, is the first and last duty of philosophy." This sentence in Professor Bowne's latest work[1] illuminates the meaning of its title. In brief compass, these recent lectures to the students of Northwestern University deal with the strategic questions of philosophy in a simple and lucid style, admirably adapted to the requirements of unpracticed thinkers. The postulate with which he begins is the coexistence of persons: "It is a personal and social world in which we live, and with which all speculation must begin. We and the neighbors are facts which cannot be questioned." Add to this our common reason, together with the world of human experience, and we have the basal data of philosophy. Common sense, science, and philosophy, each in its own field, must work together in "the mind's effort to understand itself and its experience." The main problems to be elucidated are the possibility of assured knowledge, and the nature of causality. Appeal to experience shows them solvable only by "personalism"—the activity of a rational spiritual principle, interpreting its perceptions and giving effect to its volitions. "To tell us that this life as lived is a case of matter and motion is nonsense." The distinction of the entire argument from a large mass of highly speculative philosophy is its insistence on our practical life as the great source and test of belief, and on belief as wrought out in action rather than in speculation. For a thorough exposure of radical fallacies in philosophic and popular thought, and for clear pragmatic thinking toward the ultimate reality of an all-embracing Intelligence and Will, as the ground of this personal world, beginners in philosophy will find this an eminently serviceable book.

[1] Personalism. By Borden Parker Bowne. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $1.50.

The Real England This chronicle[1] of an English family and its connections represents English life at its best. In it we see sturdy physical and mental vigor, simplicity, sincerity, and straightforwardness of manner, unaffected devotion to morals, and an impressive measure of accomplishment. The letters in this volume, edited by Gertrude Lyster, are often full of juicy anecdote and pithy opinion. They reveal such shrewdness and acuteness that we seem to see the Gallic united with the Anglo-Saxon. This may be specially noted in the letters here printed of Lady Dacre, written when she was eighty years old. They have all the vivacity and dash of a young girl's. In them, as in Lady Grey's, which form a large part of the book, we realize that England has been made by its women quite as much as by its men. The volume also throws certain new side-lights on the English history of the first part of the nineteenth century. We have a different idea of poor Queen Caroline, for instance, after reading this:

> Edward Ludington . . . told us that his parents went with the coffin to Brunswick by way of Harwich. There an emissary of George IV appeared and forced off the coffin a silver plate which Queen Caroline had prepared and engraved, leaving the date blank.
>
> DEPOSITED
> CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK
> THE INJURED QUEEN OF ENGLAND

Many worth-while personages flit across these pages: Queen Victoria, Lords Brougham, Gray, Lytton, and Macaulay, Charles and Fanny Kemble, Sydney Smith, Sir Edwin Landseer, Miss Edgeworth, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Buxton, and Mrs. Browning. In 1836 the last named was still Miss Barrett. We read of her:

> She will, we think, get rid of all that is painful in her shyness, retaining the most graceful modesty if once brought forward in the society she is so fitted to adorn. She is very pretty, very gentle, very graceful, and with a look of extreme youth which is in itself a charm. . . . You would be delighted with her. I enclose you a letter . . . to show you the childlike sweetness of character which accompanies all this talent.

Ancient Art The first volume of the English edition of Professor Carotti's History of Art,[2] revised by Mrs. Arthur Strong, comprises ancient art. The volume contains over five hundred miniature illustrations; they add value to the authoritative

[1] A Family Chronicle. Derived from Notes and Letters Selected by Barbarina, the Hon. Lady Grey. Edited by Gertrude Lyster. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5, net.

[2] History of Art. By Giulio Carotti. Edited by Mrs. Arthur Strong. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

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text. Dr. Carotti divides his work into two parts, Oriental Art and Classic Art. He divides the classic period into Greek Art and Ancient Art in Italy. He divides the last named into Etruscan Art and Roman Art. A striking synthesis of the various phenomena which constitute the antique in art is presented, for the Oriental period comprises Egyptian, Chaldean, Ægean, Assyrian, Hittite, Phœnician, Israelitish, and Persian art. But the historian also emphasizes the fact that during the subsequent or classical period two other distinct branches of Oriental art were developed from it, namely, art in India and the Persian art of the Sassanids, those vigorous rulers with whom the Romans contended in vain. Students of history and students of the Bible will note with interest the historian's testimony to the confirmation by historic and artistic monuments and by the writings of Oriental peoples, particularly the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Hittites, and Chinese, of the Biblical tradition fixing in Mesopotamia the center of the ancient world and the starting-point of the division and dispersion of the various peoples. The southern part of Mesopotamia was Chaldea, the northern Assyria. The Assyrians were originally of the same race as the Chaldeans, but had gradually absorbed other races; they finally subdued the Chaldeans. Professor Carotti shows interestingly how, subject to new conditions, Chaldean art naturally accomplished an evolution, which led to its becoming an entirely new art, the Assyrian. The recent excavations at Troy, on the mainland of Greece at Tiryns and Mykenæ, and on the island of Crete, afford material for a valuable chapter on Ægean art, the art which sprung up about the Ægean Sea. The readers of M. Reinach's "Apollo" and Signor Mooso's "Palaces of Crete" must have been interested in the discussion of how far Ægean art had extended into Italy, influencing the Etruscan art which was to follow. But these authors and Signor Carotti ask whether the Ægean people were not a part of that primitive race, builders of dolmens and cyclopean walls, indeed perhaps the masters who taught megalithic architecture to the ancient Egyptians. Certainly Ægean art is coincident with a portion of the great parabola of Egyptian art. Hardly less interesting, however, especially to Bible students, is the chapter in which the historian tells us about the art of the smaller nations, the Hittites, Ionians, Phœnicians, and the Israelites. We scarcely realize that in Hittite art we have the most ancient example of rows of figures arranged as a monumental frieze, the starting-point of that artistic creation which was to attain its ideal expression in the Parthenon frieze at Athens. Nor do we always remember that the Ionians developed a distinct art, uniting Oriental characteristics with the beginnings of Hellenism. Perhaps we do not need to be reminded, however, that Phœnician art was a mere mixture of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Ionian, and that in all art matters the people of Israel were indebted to the Phœnicians. This first part of Signor Carotti's volume seems more striking and novel than does the second, which is in comparison more like the treatment of classical art found in other histories. In every phase of art, however, the author's phrase, in order to fit the volume's limit, is necessarily concise, lacking the fullness to be found in his lectures at the academies of Milan and Rome. Though the style in this volume is often over-condensed, we are more than ever conscious that the history of art is but a picture of the history of mankind, and that, as Dr. Carotti also believes, in its career of many thousands of years art forms one uninterrupted change, exhibits one continuous evolution, and reveals a constant striving after perfection.

A Beloved Physician

Arthur Peill was a precocious child. He was born in Madagascar, where he picked up the language from his nurse, and at two years of age he was able to carry a message given to him by his mother in English, deliver it in Malagasy, receive the answer in Malagasy and give it back to his mother in English. He was educated in England and Scotland. He became a medical missionary in China. His specialty was ophthalmalgia, eye-diseases being very common in the Flowery Kingdom. His letters from China, especially those during the Boxer trouble, show that in him the London Mission had not only a skillful doctor, but an enthusiastic missionary worker and a singularly attractive personality. The letters,[1] edited by his father, the Rev. J. Peill, long a missionary in Madagascar, bring into clearer light contemporary conditions in China.

Algeria and Tunisia

To his list of interesting books of travel Mr. Miltoun now adds one on Algeria and Tunisia.[2] It contains much information interesting alike to the traveler and to the general reader. The illustrations by Blanche McManus are picturesque adjuncts to the text, and the excellent maps add value to the volume as a book of reference.

[1] The Beloved Physician of Tsang Chou: Life-Work and Letters of Dr. Arthur D. Peill, F.R.C.S.E. Edited by Rev. J. Peill. Headley Brothers, London, Eng.
[2] In the Land of Mosques and Minarets. By Francis Miltoun. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

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Letters to The Outlook

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FARMERS

[The following letter, sent to President Roosevelt, he gives to the public through The Outlook, because he regards it as so important and so well put that its publication will be of public value. Our agricultural readers do not need our indorsement of a letter so indorsed by the President of the United States, and one so rational in its ideals and so human in its spirit that it really needs no indorsement.—THE EDITORS.]

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway System.
Railway Exchange, Chicago, August 22, 1908.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.:

My dear Mr. President—Nothing that has appeared in print for a long time has given me more satisfaction than your letter purposing to do something toward providing creature comforts for the farmer, now that so much has been accomplished for him as a mere grower and producer. As one who spent his boyhood and part of his youth on a farm, I have for many years looked back upon the needless poverty of social, mental, and comfortable life as one of the things most demanding attention. In the midst of everything that should make life cheerful and satisfactory, the average farmer has relatively nothing, like the mariner who had water everywhere without a drop to drink. Having available the best meats, the freshest vegetables and fruits, the most wholesome milk, eggs, butter, and poultry, he yet has the poorest table in the world; so that I was not surprised a couple of years ago on discovering at one of the great sanitariums of this country, where disorders of digestion receive special attention, that the greater number of the nine hundred patrons came from the country. With the everlasting fresh air, which we in the city take hard journeys to enjoy, he usually sleeps in a small room with practically no ventilation, when a very little outlay and ingenuity would provide sleeping accommodations for the family which would add years to life not only, but also give that strength which makes life pleasant while we have it. Some one has said quite correctly that there is no place where good air is so scarce as it is in the country. With piles of chaff which he has to burn to get it out of the way, the very best preservative of ice, he never thinks during winter to cover up a few tons of ice with which to reduce if not altogether remove the miserable situation of his family during the heated months. With a windmill pumping water for his live stock and running it to waste, he has no conveniences for bathing, and, in fact, knows nothing about the tonic and the optimism afforded by a bath. If, after a long day's work, he could come in and take a thorough soaping off under a shower, even in the corner of the barn or the granary, and then put on a suit of dry clothing, no matter how cheap so it is a change, he would look with different eyes upon his situation and upon everything around him, and he would not be contributing money for the campaigns of demagogues and disturbers. Instead of this, however, he sits down to his supper when he is too tired to eat, and in a condition of fatigue which denies digestion; and, to make a bad matter worse, he goes to a table hastily prepared and usually uninviting, which is partly owing to a short-sighted frugality which never allows sufficient help in the house to do what should be done as it should be done. For he does not realize that the meal is next to a sacred ceremonial, and that nothing should be spared in the preparing and the serving of it.

It is to be conceded to him that in many ways he is trying to improve his condition—he is having driving horses and vehicles for his children, and he is buying pianos and doing other ambitious things. But the foundation trouble is that most of this is done in a crude way because there is nobody to show him how. And all our progress in this regard has come from association in the cities and from being shown how. The isolation of the farmer prevents him from observing what is sometimes open to view in the city to the very poorest persons, and therefore his progress is slower. He is not to be censured for the state in which we find him, although he deserves a scolding for a great deal of indifference and indolence. What we call the comforts of life are very modern. The cheap apartments of a workingman in the city to-day have comforts and conveniences which royalty did not enjoy only a little while ago.

I have written thus at length to show that, as a person fully experienced in farm life, I believe that you put your finger on the quivering spot of a great human matter—that the farmer needs to be shown by somebody who has seen, and that the well-being of others and the good of the state require that he be taught. I write also because I have observed in the newspapers some disposition to jest at the proposal; but if carried out it would destroy much discontent in this country, and

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would keep on the farm where they belong the boys and girls who leave it chiefly because in the towns and cities they find physical comfort and mental entertainment which they should have found at home.

I have always blamed the farm journals for not doing something positive and effective in this direction. They might show by illustrated articles how outdoor sleeping apartments could be fitted up at little expense, how a good bath could be installed almost anywhere and the importance of its daily use, how the table could be made the altar of the household deities, how the narrow home could in many ways be widened and the library made better, and varied entertainment provided.

As I have had pronounced views upon this subject since I was a boy, and as your letter expressed them almost completely, I read it with the utmost satisfaction, and I accordingly send you these words of cheer. . . .

Wishing you immeasurable success in your purpose to show the farmer how much there is in life which he misses and how beautiful all is, I am

Very sincerely yours,
T. J. NORTON.

WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN?

I want to express my hearty appreciation of The Outlook, and thank its editors for its most excellent and convincing exposition of the subjects it discusses. I have come to be guided very largely by it, more, perhaps, than I have thought; but I must enter a humble protest against Dr. Abbott's Vesper Sermon in the number for August 15.

I read it, as I always do, and at first thought myself strengthened by it, but as I lay down to rest the matter came into my mind again, and I again read it, only to find myself vexed at the misleading picture. Of Messrs. Skeptic, Orthodoxy, Emotionalism, and Practice, none but Practice gave the needed help to him who was in need. This does not agree with anything that I can call to mind. Of course my experience is very much more limited than Dr. Abbott's, and he was doubtless speaking from his experience, and I beg to speak from mine. I can readily believe that the Skeptic sat still. I do not see many evidences of his helping hand; but the evidences of the helping hand of Orthodoxy are everywhere apparent in and about Philadelphia, and the same can be said of Emotionalism. And when I come to think of the helping hands that are extended day after day in my little workaday world, they are all the hands of Mr. Orthodoxy or Mr. Emotionalism. No, no, it is not right to say that the orthodox and the emotionalist sit still and let the needy depend upon those who are neither orthodox nor emotional.

The more orthodox, the more ready they are to help; and what would the world be if all the institutions of beneficent and blessed purpose established, worked for, prayed for, and maintained by the orthodox and the emotionalist were blotted out!

No, I must declare my high satisfaction of the practical company of Mr. Orthodox.

Parkesburg, Pennsylvania. J. E. P.

Please accept my thanks for your frank note. I should be very sorry to have any of my readers think that I believed that orthodox believers, emotional Christians, or even skeptics, never practiced the precepts of Jesus Christ. Felix Adler, who is an agnostic, is doing true Christian work in the city of New York. So are thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of devout Christian believers, some of whom are inspired by even excessive emotionalism, some of whom lay too much stress upon their creed. The object of the little parable which you criticised was to show that debating the authority of Jesus, glorifying the character of Jesus, and insisting upon the authority of Jesus, are not the same as becoming a follower of Jesus. I heard years ago a sermon by Dr. Hitchcock on the text, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven: but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven," in which he said that to address Jesus as Lord is orthodoxy—the acknowledging of his divinity; to address Jesus as Lord, Lord, is piety—it expresses to him reverence. Neither orthodoxy nor piety is sufficient. Nothing is sufficient but practical obedience to the will of God. My object in the parable was to illustrate and enforce this truth.

Yours sincerely,
LYMAN ABBOTT.

"WELDING THE RACES"

I deeply regret that you should oppose the recent utterance of the Lambeth Conference in favor of welding the races in church relations.[1] It seemed to me one of the most timely and commendable utterances of that reverend and honorable body. If there is any place in the world where race distinctions should fade away and the brotherhood of man be cultivated, it would seem to be the Christian Church.

Reduced to its lowest terms, your contention in favor of segregation is this: The white man insists upon it, and the black man

[1] See editorial in The Outlook for August 22.

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needs it. But is this quite the Christian way of looking at the matter? Has the black man no claim to be heard as to his own wishes and needs?

Conceding that the white man's insistence is due to his race prejudice, you state that it is a fact, and bid us accept that as its justification. Again, is this Christian? Do we refrain from opposing other widespread and persistent evils because they are facts?

You argue that the black man needs separation in the churches because without it he will not develop self-dependence and self-control—that remaining under the white man's tutelage would retard, if it did not absolutely prevent, his self-development. But has not The Outlook taught us that the Filipinos will hasten their self-development by remaining under the white man's tutelage? Aside from this, however, the assumption that either race, as a race, must necessarily be under the tutelage of the other in American church relations is entirely gratuitous.

You disavow referring to negroes as an inferior race—yet your whole argument implies their inferiority and falls to the ground without it. You prefer to associate them with "subject or foreign races"—notwithstanding their subjection was ended by legislation a generation ago, and their occupancy of this country has been practically as long as the white man's. They are to-day an integral part of our American citizenship, and have already become, to a large extent, "white folk with colored skins"—if I am able to understand what that much-dreaded product really is. But, accepting your classification, what other "subject or foreign race" do we force or freeze out of our churches as we do the negroes?

You say that the brotherhood of the races should be left for time and religious and intellectual education to accomplish. But how many æons of time will this take if methods more direct than these are indefinitely postponed? Jesus did not think it too early to begin to break down race prejudice when he talked with the Samaritan woman at the well, nor Peter when, after his heavenly vision, he visited Cornelius.

No—the Lambeth Conference is right in opposing race segregation in church relations. The Episcopal Church in this country is right in refusing to give it official sanction. The Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is right in opposing it. And I am informed that the Christian Science Church, which is already welcoming negroes, will never consent to it. Can other denominations afford to be behind these?

Your criticism of the Lambeth metaphor of "welding the races" seems inconclusive. You say that pieces of iron when red hot can be hammered together because they have no power of resistance, but that men cannot be hammered together because they can resist. But you forget that the pieces of iron do resist welding when they are cold—just like men. Suppose, however, that men of different races are red hot—or even moderately warm—with Christian love and mutual respect for one another—what then?

HORACE BUMSTEAD.

Brookline, Massachusetts.

PORTABLE HOUSES ON VACANT LOTS

Allow me to suggest through the medium of your magazine the use of vacant city lots for housing poorer classes of population in special portable houses. This is not a form of charity, but a straight business proposition. Such houses could be put up or dismantled in a few days, so that the owner of the lot could have the house removed on, say, two weeks' notice. Therefore the use even of valuable lots could be obtained at a low rental, since the owner would retain the possession of the lot, and could sell it or build on it at any time. It is no engineering feat to design a type of one-story three or four room house that can be assembled on a light foundation and held together by bolts. Armies carry with them in a dismantled form objects much more bulky and complicated than a little house. Of course such an enterprise must be organized on a large scale; according to the familiar prophecy, The poor we shall always have with us; therefore there will be no lack of business for such a company. Governments of large cities could also very well engage in such a scheme themselves, so as to relieve the congestion in tenement districts, and to bring tenement proprietors to more reasonable terms.

They could even pass certain regulations making compulsory the use of vacant lots for such a purpose, without any hardship to the owners, and against a reasonable compensation. Portable houses suitable for a family may be built out of shields of incombustible material, such as reinforced concrete, asbestos, wood, etc., all of the same size, with standard doors and windows, so as to be entirely interchangeable. If manufactured in a factory by the hundreds, such houses would cost only a few hundred dollars apiece, and would pay for themselves long before they are worn out. There will be some expense for making water, sewer, and gas connection, but this can be charged in part to the owner of the lot, since he will need such connections anyway when building

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a permanent structure. Residents of fashionable districts may object to poor families being housed on their vacant lots, but there are plenty of vacant lots in factory and tenement districts, where such houses will be highly desirable, drawing population and stimulating permanent buildings. I hope that this proposition may arouse some interest among the city authorities, charitable institutions, and enterprising capitalists.

V. KARAPETOFF.

Cornell University.

HOPE FARM

In one of the most fertile regions of New York State, at Verbank, Dutchess County, there is being carried on, under able auspices, a work worthy of attention.

"Hope Farm" is the home established by Bishop Greer, now succeeding Bishop Potter as Bishop of New York, for children from the Children's Court in New York City.

The plant formerly went by the name of "Priory Farm" when owned by the Brothers of Nazareth, a self-constituted order of laymen.

A little less than two years ago Bishop Greer purchased the grounds and buildings and established the present institution, the first one under other than Roman Catholic jurisdiction in the State of New York.

New buildings were added to the old, and the latter remade for practical use.

The idea of the work is to maintain a model industrial school in connection with a home of cheerful and wholesome surroundings for these children who swarm in the Children's Court, and for whom almost daily an appeal for refuge is made by the civil authorities.

There are at present one hundred and fifteen children in residence.

The girls are taught to sew, to keep the dormitories in good order, and to aid in the general housework, and are thus trained for any branch of domestic service which suits them best. It is hoped very soon, when some of these have gained a mature age, to place them out at service in homes where they may earn their own living in a continuance of the moral atmosphere.

It is hoped also, in time, to make the Farm self-supporting, and the large gardens are cared for chiefly by the boys in the institution.

Besides this open-air work a shop is provided, and here, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Hazzard, warden in charge and a man of unique ability, almost everything that is required for the repairing and maintenance of the buildings is fashioned by the boys, who are laying for themselves a foundation of a useful trade as a means of livelihood.

In addition to this a school is in session, which all the children are required to attend.

A large dairy is connected with the Farm, which alone will go far towards its support.

The equipment is being enlarged constantly, but the children the authorities are urged to take far outnumber the accommodations yet made for them.

However, Hope Farm is a sure and certain outlet from the narrow confines of criminality into the wide spaces of morality.

As some one has said: "There could hardly be an institution more worthy of support, not only because it provides a place for little unfortunates whose lot would otherwise be most desperate, but because these children are there surrounded with so much that is wholesome and uplifting, and trained in so much that is practical."

LEONORA SILL ASHTON.

Hyde Park on Hudson, New York.

ANTHRACITE

In an editorial in The Outlook of August 22 you speak of "The Great Anthracite Coal Strike." Isn't the word "coal" superfluous?

P. S. HALEY.

Corona, Alabama.

[The dictionary sustains our correspondent, although the phrase is exceedingly common, probably because it balances to the ear with "bituminous coal;" and some might argue that the usage is so general as to be "established." It is to be said also that some authorities (see articles on Coal in the New International Encyclopædia and in "Harper's Book of Facts") use the phrase "anthracite coal." The case is similar to that of "kerosene oil," where the word oil also is superfluous. Anthracite may, to be sure, be used as an adjective, according to the dictionary, but not accurately with the word coal, for it means in itself hard coal. The only instance the Century Dictionary gives of the use of anthracite as an adjective is in the name of a coal-black bird, the anthracite hawk.—THE EDITORS.]

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A. F. A. King, A. M., M. D., *Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical Department of Columbia University, Washington, D. C., and in the University of Vermont; Ex-President Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society; Fellow of the British Gynecological and of the American Gynecological Societies, etc., etc.,* in the eighth edition of his Manual of Obstetrics recommends **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as a diuretic in diseases of the Kidney and Bladder.

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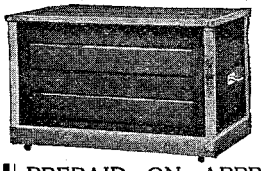

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If you have property for sale or to lease in any part of the country, we shall hope to be favored with your order for advertising space. Specimen advertisements and rate sheets will gladly be sent upon request. Address **THE OUTLOOK, 287 Fourth Ave., New York**

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REMAINS THE SAME

Well Brewed Postum Always Palatable.

The flavour of Postum, when boiled according to directions, is always the same—mild, distinctive, and palatable. It contains no harmful substance like caffeine, the drug in coffee, and hence may be used with benefit at all times.

"Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an Ind. lady, "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago.

"My husband and I have been so well pleased that we have continued to drink Postum ever since. We like the taste of Postum better than coffee, as it has always the same pleasant flavour, while coffee changes its taste with about every new combination or blend.

"Since using Postum I have had no more attacks of gall colic, the heaviness has left my chest, and the old, common, every-day headache is a thing unknown. "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Make your savings earn for you

5% A YEAR

Without speculative risks or anxiety, an with absolute security.

Every account opened with this Company subject to withdrawal at your need c option upon required notice.

Our funds are invested in mortgage loan to home-owners, on the very best class c New York and Suburban Real Estate.

Long and successful experience as cor servative appraisers and financiers ha enabled this Company for fifteen year to pay

5% A YEAR EARNINGS

An account may be opened at any time Earnings begin immediately and reckone for full time money is in our care.

Our business is conducted under the supe vision of the New York Banking Depar ment and is regularly examined by them

We will send you full particulars, and ca probably refer you to some o our patrons in your own locality

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Assets $1,800,000

Established 15 years.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

10 Times Bldg.
Broadway & 42d St., New Yor

Sanitary Floors

Stores in which foods are sold—stores in which merchandise of any kind is sold—schools, offices and public buildings, should all have sanitary floors. Dusty floors are dangerous—a positive menace to health, for tramping feet set the dust particles and germs circulating through the air, thus increasing the chances of dust poisoning and resultant diseases.

Floors can be made perfectly sanitary by treating them three or four times a year with

STANDARD
Floor Dressing

Tests have proved that Standard Floor Dressing reduces dust nearly one hundred per cent. It also keeps the air clean and fresh, preserves the floors and saves labor.

Sold everywhere in barrels and cans of varying sizes.

Not intended for household use.

We will prove the wonderful efficiency of Standard Floor Dressing AT OUR OWN EXPENSE. On request we will treat part of one store, schoolroom floor, or corridor, free of charge. Particulars on request.

Ask for our free booklet "Dust and Its Dangers."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

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The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Pet Stock and Poultry, *forty cents per agate line. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average* of six words to the line unless display type is desired. "Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., seven cents for each word, initial, or number. The first word in each advertisement is uniformly set in capitals. Any other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are sent in care of The Outlook, to be forwarded, the advertiser is charged twenty-five cents for the address.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received eight days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Hotels and Resorts

FRANCE

aris, France Fully furnished beautiful apartment, best quarter,)0, from Oct.-April. Servants if desired. ldress A. L. BECKER, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

rest View Sanatorium
reen wich, Ct.—First-class in all respects; me comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
NTERLAKEN INN
LAKEVILLE, CONN. Open May 15 to Nov. 1
vo hours from New York. Situated between o beautiful mountain lakes; elevation 900 t; fine views of Berkshire and Litchfield ills. Service and appointments first-class. :commodation for automobile parties.
Address Manager.

he Litchfield Inn Litchfield Conn.
Open all the year. Situated in the center of village. 1,200 feet elevation. Large, well-afed, sunny rooms. Excellent cuisine and vice. Home cooking and comforts. Mod-ate prices. Booklet on application.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Proprietor.

he LOOMARWICK
NEW PRESTON, CONN.
Delightfully located on the shore of Lake aramaug. Ideal conditions for recreation, st, comfort, and health. Elevation 1,100 ft. miles from New York. *Select patronage.* ecial rates for September and October. ooklet on request.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
A select family and transient hotel; conveniently located; thoroughly comfortable d homelike. Good table. American plan. ates, $2.50 to $4.00 per day. Send for book-IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

arroll Springs Sanitarium
40 minutes by trolley, 15 min. by train from **Washington, D. C.** Especially attractive ring the autumn. Address for booklet
Dr. G. H. WRIGHT, Forest Glen, Md.

MAINE

HE BEECHES Paris Hill, Maine
A sanitarium for semi-invalids. Mountain enery. 900 feet elevation. Electricity, baths, assage. Dr. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND.

N THE COUNTRY, near the sea; rocks and surf; 3 min. to electrics; steam heat, throom. Private family; very quiet. Prices to $18. Cottages to rent. 5,629, Outlook.

MASSACHUSETTS

HE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1
Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. ong piazzas. Telephones in rooms. Tennis. ooklet. W. F. OSBORNE.

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, Mich.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

The world's foremost Health Resort in physiological and dietetic methods. Two hundred kinds of baths; large indoor palm garden, swimming pools, electricity, massage, Swedish movements, mechanical vibration, delicious, unequaled health cuisine, trained nurses. Delightful dining room on top floor. Luxurious, modern appointments. Perfect warmth. Invigorating Michigan climate, six hundred feet above sea level. The ideal place to rest, recuperate, and build up permanent health. Beautiful Souvenir Portfolio FREE.
Box 83, Battle Creek, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL
Hotel and Sanatorium. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
With its elegant appointments and superior table and service, is an ideal place for a long or short stay. Baths for pleasure or health; trained attendants only.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

HOTEL ALVORD
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Two and one half blocks from Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R. *Forty minutes* from New York. Fifty trains each way daily. Booklet. F. B. ALVORD, Proprietor.

Pine Tree Inn
IN THE GREAT SANDY PINE BELT OF THE STATE
Will open for guests on October 1st. Address
ALBERT A. LEROY,
Lakehurst, N. J.

Montclair, N. J.—Wahnfried
Private sanatorium. No tuberculous or mental cases. Outdoor life a specialty. Tent life, if desired. Booklet. The Misses Clapp.

IDYLEASE INN
Newfoundland, New Jersey
A MODERN HEALTH RESORT
DELIGHTFUL IN SUMMER
Let us send you our booklet.

NEW JERSEY

The Colonial Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open during September.
Misses VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square,
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Absolutely fireproof. **West 32d St.,** near B'way, New York City. A superior, perfectly appointed hotel, appealing especially to *people of refinement. European plan.* Room, with bath, $2.50 to $4.00. HARRY L. BROWN, of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

A LADY OFFERS TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL ROOMS for the coming season. Excellent table. References. Apply by letter until Sept. 10th, 12 East 73d St., New York City.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks. Osprey House. Open until Oct. 1st. *Reduced rates for September.* Excellent deer hunting and health resort. Booklet. C. E. Van Denburgh, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Maplehurst Farm Cornwall N. Y.
High location, overlooking Hudson River. Steam heat, bath, electric light, fireplaces. Open all year. $7 to $10 per week.

The Gleason Health Resort
ELMIRA, NEW YORK
All forms of baths, electricity, massage; elevation 1,000 ft. Fine climate; all modern conveniences. **Dr. JOHN C. FISHER,** resident physician. Write for booklet to **Edward B. Gleason, Prop.**

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, E. Windham, N. Y.—Catskills' finest location. El. 3,000 ft.; view 5 States. $10 up. A. J. GALER.

"INTERPINES"
A quiet, restful *HOME* for the nervous invalid. Booklet on application. Drs. F. W. and F. W. SEWARD, Goshen, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

POCONO INN Monroe Co., Pa.
Under management of Friends. 1,800 feet above sea level, in midst of the finest scenery in the Pocono Mountains. For table, water, social advantages, and healthful recreation, the appointments are unsurpassed; log fires; steam heat; open all year. Send for booklet. M. E. WISTAR, *Manager*, Pocono Manor P. O., Penna.

SOUTH CAROLINA

"Green Leaf Villa" Camden, S.C.
A comfortable home with modern conveniences for winter tourists. Pulmonary cases not solicited. Apply to Mrs. B. H. BAUM, P. O. Box 467.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$38
PACIFIC COAST

From Chicago Daily During September and October
Correspondingly Low Rates from All Points

Personally conducted excursions in Tourist sleeping cars without change, from Chicago, via the

CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC & NORTH WESTERN LINE

Also daily service of Pullman Tourist sleeping cars on the electric lighted Los Angeles Limited and the China & Japan Fast Mail.

Double berth only $7 from Chicago.

Round trip tickets also on sale at reduced rates.

For full particulars concerning personally conducted excursions, apply to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, 212 Clark Street, Chicago.

For tickets and further information apply to

W. B. KNISKERN
Pass'r Traffic Mgr., C. & N. W. Ry.
Chicago, Ill.

PC767

Hotels and Resorts

VERMONT

WHY NOT Spend September at "COLD SPRING CAMP" 10 hours' delightful ride from Boston brings you to its heated cabins and tents in the beautiful Green Mountains. 1,800 ft. elevation. Famous cold mineral spring for gout, rheumatism, kidney, stomach, and malarial troubles. Three lakes, miles of forest paths. **Special prices for September.** Write for booklet. C. M. QUIMBY, Prop., Averill, Vt.

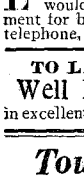
Apartments

Lady with apartment on Columbia Heights would furnish and run another apartment for business men or others. Elevator, telephone, electric lights. 8,585, Outlook.

TO LET, for the winter or longer, a **Well Furnished Apartment** in excellent situation. Address 8,571, Outlook.

Tours and Travel

EGYPT TURKEY GREECE PALESTINE



A series of tours leaving America in January, February and March, 1909. Organized and directed by Dr. H. W. Dunning, author of "To-day on the Nile" and "To-day in Palestine." The time to plan your winter trip is **now.** Full information of

H. W. Dunning & Co., 101 Cong'l House, Boston

Tours and Travel

ROUND THE WORLD

37th annual series of Tours leave San Francisco Westbound Oct. 6, 27, leave New York Eastbound Nov. 7, 28, Dec. 15, 1908. Six months' travel de luxe. All arrangements highest class.

NILE and HOLY LAND

Cook's luxurious Nile Steamers leave Cairo every few days during the season for First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, etc. Annual high-class tours to **Egypt, Palestine,** the **Levant,** etc., leave during January and February.

Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad

University Prints

2,000 at one cent each. Greek Handbook by Edmund Von Mach, 1 vol., $1.50. Italian Handbooks, 2 vols., $1.50 each.
Send two-cent stamp for catalogue.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston

POPULAR TOURS for 1909
No vacancies this year.
Special Terms to Organizers.
American Travel Club, Wilmington, Del.

ALTHOUSE'S

announcement on Oriental and Mediterranean Tours mailed free. **716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia**

Tours and Travel

AROUND THE WORLD

Small party will sail November 28. Six months. Write for particulars.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
112 N. 19th St. Philadelphia

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ONE BOY WANTED
to complete a
Foreign Travel School
party sailing October 1st for eight months in Europe. In charge of a Harvard man of long experience in teaching and in the care of boys. School work carried on in connection with travel and no time lost. For detailed information address 6,349, Outlook.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE or RENT on Woodbridge Hills, 4 miles west of Yale University, Estate suitable for country home, sanitarium, or hotel. T. C. LEWIS, Woodbridge, Conn.

FLORIDA

FOR SALE OR LEASE, "THE WIGWAM," 10 room, completely furnished cottage, near Rockledge. Photos, particulars, Blair, Merritt, Fla.

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Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

$1800 will buy a large **furnished house** in a **Berkshire (Mass.) village,** with 15 acres of land, including a handsome white pine wood and good trout stream. Address 8,511, Outlook.

FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND
Illustrated circular free upon receipt of address F. LELAND, 21 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT, IN LEXINGTON
The year from Oct. 1st, **FULLY FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE** of 14 rooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, electricity and gas; stable with man's room. Fine location; convenient to trains and trolleys; 12 miles from Boston. Address F. M. WOOD, Box Box 25, Lexington, Mass.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, bath, laundry; five minutes steam cars, near electrics which pass Harvard College. Location fine, ten miles from Boston. A. J. LATHROP, Waltham, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

TO LET from Nov. 1st, or earlier, to May 1st, **FULLY FURNISHED FARMHOUSE,** with all modern improvements, among the hills of N. H. and overlooking Lake Asquam. Telephone, piano; 4½ miles from R. R. station. Miss M. L. DALTON, Centre Harbor, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

For Sale—40 Acres
With 600 ft. water front. Modern dwelling: hot water heat; all conveniences. W. H. PETTIBONE, Island Heights, N. J.

WINTER COTTAGES in the PINES
Lakehurst, N. J. For sale or to rent, fully furnished, water, sewers, electric lights. Apply to F. C. TORREY, Lakehurst, N. J.

Lawrenceville and Princeton. Exceptional site for country seat for family with sons to educate. Lawrenceville Preparatory School one mile; Princeton University three miles. Adjoining and opposite Lawrenceville's high values, and 2½ miles from center of country seats of Princeton's colony of millionaires. Farm 125 acres. Frontage over 1,600 feet on trolley on macadamized old King's Highway leading from Trenton through Lawrenceville to Princeton. Less than two hours from New York. 95 acres of most productive land; residue meadow excellent for stock; farm buildings, no dwelling. Immediate possession. Price $160 per acre. Box 21, Lawrenceville, N. J.

TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, **A COMFORTABLE HOUSE** in **SUMMIT, N. J.,** with acre of ground and stable. Seven bedrooms and two bathrooms. Apply 8,541, Outlook.

Country Estate Particularly desirable as home or investment; large house, also cottage; modern improvements; stable; 60 acres; healthful section; Lackawanna Road, 23 miles out; 56 minutes from New York City; 57 trains daily. Price low. BROKAW, 100 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW YORK

LAKE GEORGE
Beautiful property, about 100 acres, house and stable; magnificent view; four miles from Caldwell; well located.
CHARLES I. BROOKS, Bronxville, N. Y.

SCARSDALE
Westchester County
20 miles from New York
For sale, attractive house containing ten rooms, three baths, and the usual modern conveniences; 1¼ acres of high land; one mile from station and two minutes' walk from trolley. CORNELIUS B. FISH & SON, Inc., 527 Fifth Ave., New York.

Real Estate

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK CAMPS on **ST. REGIS LAKES, THE SARANACS, LAKE PLACID**
GEO. V. W. DURYEE
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

FLUSHING
Best residential section. For sale or rent, attractive frame house; 15 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; newly decorated; first-class condition. A bargain. Easy terms. Address OWNER, 2,390, Outlook.

Pelham Manor, N.Y.
SALE or RENT
New pretty 11-room house, well constructed, superb situation, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, and electricity. Plot 75 x 150. Property restricted and has all improvements. Very low price and reasonable terms to a quick buyer.
F. S. DICKERSON, Builder,
Pelham Manor, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

FREE BOOKLET TELLS HOW TO SELL YOUR FARM OR OTHER COUNTRY PROPERTY. It tells how to get the best price, how to avoid paying a commission to an agent, how to overcome drawbacks, etc. Send brief description of your property, including price, and get FREE copy. HOLLIS CORBIN, 1346 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILD LAND, PIKE CO., PA.
857 ACRES for sale. Suitable for **gunning, fishing, and camping club.** J. R. RHOADS, 514 Walnut St., Philada.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—For Sale, well built, comfortable mansion, 10 rooms and bath, large halls, also kitchen and servants' accommodations; 3 acres grounds, small greenhouse, 10 minutes' walk to station. Excellent situation; perfect winter climate. LAURENCE WALKER, Summerville.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES
Free, handsomely illustrated Register describing Colonial homes; grain, grass, and fruit farms; river plantations and hunting preserves in best portions of State
H. W. HILLEARY & CO., Charlottesville, Va.

BOARD AND ROOMS

PARIS. Very good pension, near Sorbonne, from 170 and 180 frs. per month, all included. Lessons, conversation. Gives diplomas. Prof. Ars, Officier d'Académie, 137 rue de Rennes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Desirable location. In private family. One very large study or living room, one sleeping room, both fully furnished. References given and required. Address 9,770, Outlook.

A lady of refinement, teacher of music, desires a large room with good board. Private family preferred. Music, Box 447, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PARIS—Pleasant home with private American family (2) for one or two ladies. Would chaperon young ladies and travel at any time. Experienced; highest references; convenient location. Mrs. F. E. Kraft, 30 Ave. Bosquet.

A lady in Bristol, R. I., can offer three bedrooms and a sitting-room to a family for the winter from November 1st. Fine climate, beautiful water views, good golf course. References exchanged. Address 9,853, Outlook.

73RD St., 154 West, N. Y. City. Large, attractive rooms with all conveniences. Exceptional table. References.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—An experienced teacher with some capital to invest in well established school for boys in very desirable New England town. Exceptional opening for the right man. Position permanent looking to principalship. Should conditions seem favorable and ability of proposed purchaser promise further development and continued success of the school, proposition for sale on excellent terms will be considered which should attract the right man with capital for such an enterprise. 9,799, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, woman of culture, desires to know of some locality where private school of high grade is desired. Principal. 9,847, Outlook.

PROVEN PROFITS YEARLY FOR YOU or any wide awake man who buys and operates the Thurman "Portable House-Cleaning Machine." Make us prove to you its money-making features. $3,000-$5,000 a year in proven permanent profits. Over four hundred operators in the United States. The "Dustless Method" is sanitary, thorough, and quickest. Towns of 5,000 or more pay well. Starting capital needed from $2,000.00 upwards. Original patentees, and we are prosecuting all infringers. We make the most efficient stationary residential cleaning plants from $650.00 up. Free catalogues. Largest manufacturers of house-cleaning machinery in the world. A full line of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Plants are made by us for all kinds of buildings. GEN'L COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM MACHINERY CO., 4454 (Dept. C) Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

BUILD a $5,000 BUSINESS in two years. Let us start you in the collection business. No capital needed; big field. We teach secrets of collecting money. Refer business to you. Write to-day for free pointers and new plan. American Collection Service, 35 State, Detroit, Mich.

8% guaranteed. Amounts received from $1.00 to $5,000.00. All money loaned on Building & Loan plan in this wonderful district. Write for literature. Security Savings & Loan Co., Birmingham, Ala.

OFFER few beautiful Smith Premier Typewriters, $23.00 each. Trial allowed. Administrator, Box 105, Waterford, N. Y.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

WANTED — Century Dictionary, etc. Books sold. Catalog. "Bargains," Shelton, Conn.

PALETTE AND BENCH, the new magazine for Teachers and Students of Oil and Water Colors. Color study each month. Sample copy 25 cents; prospectus free. Keramic Studio Pub. Co., 105 Pearl St., Syracuse, N. Y.

SERMONS, lectures, addresses made into booklets. Gift editions. Inexpensive. Book composition and electrotypes. Write The Reid Howell Co., Publishers, Rutherford, N. J.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

SECRETARY and stenographer, young woman, Christian (Protestant church member), must have good education, thoroughly competent and experienced, capable of handling stenographic help, taking rapid dictation, and attending to all detail of private office. Fifteen dollars per week to start. Office in best residential section of Brooklyn. Give full particulars by letter. 9,846, Outlook.

MEN and WOMEN wanted to sell new lands. I will aid you in starting a business of your own and in making money in your spare time. Address Box 403, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for energetic young man in every large city in U. S. to train for bond business by selling our service. MOODY MANUAL COMPANY, 33 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Capable men and women to assist in bringing to the attention of members of clubs—women's clubs, men's clubs, and other organizations—facts relative to modern economic and industrial movements, which should be in the possession of all men and women who are interested in clubs and social reform. Large remuneration. Address J. C. Wilson, 6 West 91st St., New York City.

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HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Reliable, refined young Protestant as child's nurse. South eight months. North four months. References. 9,814, Outlook

GIRL for general housework. Family of four. Modern appliances. City advantages. 9,822, Outlook.

WANTED — Housekeeper. 35-40, good cook. Nice home, modest wages. J. O. Ross, Counsellor, Epping, N. H.

COMPETENT young woman to take charge about October 15th, under mother's direction, of two-year-old child. Twenty dollars month. Box 589, Meriden, Conn.

NURSE to take charge three-year-old boy. A good home and permanent place to competent girl. Give experience and wages wanted. 9,808, Outlook.

WANTED—An orderly woman of executive ability who can superintend the directions of an experienced housekeeper in a small family where three servants are employed. Must be an excellent seamstress. Salary $30 per month. Address, with references, Mrs. B. M. E., 210 Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT wanted in a large lunchroom in Boston: a woman under 35 with technical training preferred; must have thorough knowledge of cooking, and experience in managing workers and in catering for large numbers. Apply by letter, stating age, training, experience, and salary expected. Business Agency, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

FAMILIES, institutions, schools, and hotels in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 46 Olive St., Providence, R. I.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent nursery governess to take entire charge of boy and girl aged six and four; must speak German; kindergartner preferred. Residence Philadelphia. 9,832, Outlook.

WANTED—Teachers: Domestic science; piano; English; dancing; hospital superintendent, $900; governesses; mother's helpers. Other positions. The HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—On October first at Morristown, N. J., a tutor (college graduate preferred) for two or three boys, to prepare them for entering St. Mark's and St. Paul's Schools in September, 1909. In replying, please give full information as to former work and pupils, with references. Address "Morristown," 9,835, Outlook.

WANTED — Kindergartner of maturity and experience, for missionary work among the colored people. Mrs. J. Whitall Nicholson, Moorestown, New Jersey.

TEACHERS WANTED. We still have several good openings for teachers for 1908-09. Write immediately for particulars. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class primary teachers; also teachers of music and drawing, and teachers of training classes; other desirable positions. Send for Bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Nursery governess for boy of four. Well educated, refined, not under twenty-five. Would prefer kindergarten training, and one who speaks German. 9,714, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY! I want something exclusive to sell in Greater New York and New Jersey on a substantial percentage. Ten years general sales and advertising manager for one of the largest National concerns; three years for another known to every household. If you have a good article, it will pay you to deal liberally with me! Address 9 834, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wishes position. References. 9,843, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COLLEGE graduate desires position as traveling companion, tutor, or secretary. 9,852, Outlook.

REFINED, cultured young woman as traveling or home companion to lady; would act as secretary and assist with one child; speaks French fluently. Address Miss B., Seventy-three Plymouth St., Montclair, New Jersey.

MIDDLE-AGED lady (teacher) would chaperon school or college girls going East in September. References exchanged. Address C. M. P., 1834 Valdez St., Oakland, Cal.

POSITION as managing housekeeper or companion-attendant in a refined home, by one having ten years' experience. 9,816, Outlook.

CAPABLE lady seeks position as companion to party going South or California for the winter. References exchanged. 9,821, Outlook.

YOUNG woman wishes position as nurse after Sept. 1. Excellent references. 9,805, Outlook.

ENGLISH lady, experienced traveler, would chaperon girls for study, pleasure, or health, to Europe or elsewhere. References exchanged. 9,811, Outlook.

REFINED, cheerful young woman, as companion or governess. References exchanged. 9,804, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, experienced, free Sept. 15th, to fill position for parish, district, settlement, or school work. M. B. L., 9,813, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position wanted by an experienced, reliable person in hotel, school, or small hospital. City reference. 9,825, Outlook.

LADY desires position as housekeeper or companion. Experienced. A. Hall's Library, 47 Sixth St., St. Paul, Minn.

GERMAN lady, speaks English, French, Spanish, Italian, desires position as managing housekeeper or companion. Good traveler. Best references. 9,795, Outlook.

EMPLOYMENT by American woman, able to speak some Spanish, French, German, read aloud, tell stories, keep house. 9,760, Outlook.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS, "THE LUDLOW," BOSTON, MASS. Governesses, managing housekeepers, companions, matrons, mother's helpers, and private secretaries provided. Recommends teachers, housekeepers, companions, and secretaries to schools and families.

POSITION as housekeeper. References. 9,844, Outlook.

REFINED woman of experience desires position as attendant nurse for elderly woman. 9,841, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, is also a masseuse, desires position. Would travel. 9,831, Outlook.

POSITION desired as attendant to invalid or blind lady. Good reader. City or country. 9,829, Outlook.

LADY, middle age, excellent reference, would be mother's helper in refined home. 9,838, Outlook.

REFINED, energetic woman, various duties, housekeeper, companion, chaperon, shopping, careful manager. City. 9,839, Outlook.

PRACTICAL nurse. Entire care of infant or delicate child. 9,836, Outlook.

WANTED — Position managing housekeeper for gentleman. Full charge of children. City or country. Address Mrs. Madison, 97 Westervelt Place, Passaic, New Jersey.

REFINED, competent gentlewoman desires position as mother's assistant in care and training one or two small children. Good references from former position. Address 9,842, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position, chaperon, companion; French, German, Italian, musical; traveled. Best references. Box 200, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

YOUNG lady desires to teach piano in seminary or conservatory; studied abroad. Address 9,837, Outlook.

TRAINED kindergartner wants position in private school near Boston; would work for small salary to gain experience. Address 9,815, Outlook.

GERMAN governess, English branches, Latin, French, desires position. Experience and best references. 9,848, Outlook.

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GRADUATE of Eastern Training Schoc would like position as kindergartner in privat school or family in neighborhood of Chicago 9,812, Outlook.

REFINED, educated young lady desire position, governess or companion. Refer ences. 9,827, Outlook.

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